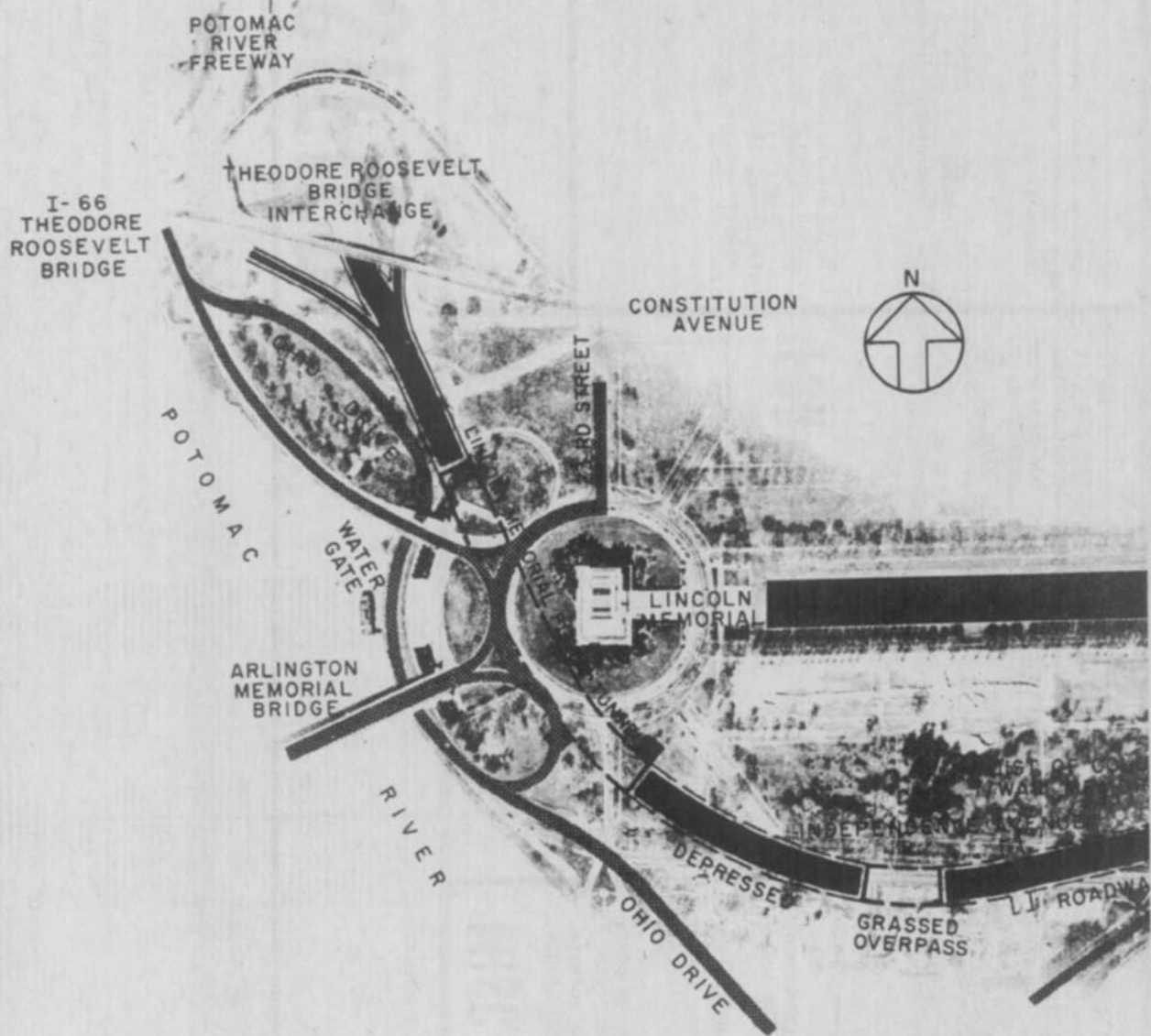


d.c. gazette



THEY MUST BE JOKING

BUT SEE PAGE 2

EYE ON DC

THE D.C. BOARD OF ELECTIONS has never been known for its energy, efficiency or competence. But its sins have been mostly those of omission — a rather perfunctory approach to voter registration, a panglossian approach to ballot box security, and as distant an approach as possible when legal and technical matters concerning the vote are raised.

Not that the board and its staff have not had a certain charm. It's always been one of the nicest places in the District Building to visit, but on the testimony of many who have tried, you don't want to do any work there, for procedures are as elusive as butterflies and information is vaporized before it is released, so you can see it but you can't contain it for any useful purpose.

But whatever the weaknesses, the Democratic Central Committee should have left bad enough alone. For, thanks to its successful law suit against the board, forcing it to become more aggressively involved in the checking of nominating petitions, the board has moved from frustrating but only mildly harmful lethargy to malicious mischief that clouds the board's professions of good will and threatens to set a dangerous precedent nationwide.

The problem came to a head with the submission last June 27 of the nominating petitions for president and vice president for the Socialist Workers Party, shortly after a local judge had ruled, in the Democratic Central Committee case, that the BOE had a positive responsibility to check the validity of nominating petitions. The judge told the board to present him with a plan as to how it intended to do it. And he mentioned, among the alternatives, certifying petitions by use of random sampling.

The SWP had submitted 26,000 signatures on its petitions, probably the most the board had ever confronted at one time. And what a time. Norvell Perkins, executive secretary of the board, was going on vacation, Judge Goodrich wanted a plan, and who the hell wants to check 26,000 petition signatures during a hot Washington July?

The board was rescued by Albert Mindlin, chief statistician for the District government, who devised a plan under which the board would only have to count every 104th signature, coming up with a result that would tell, within a 99% probability, whether the SWP had met the signature requirement. The board staff went to work and took two samples: According to the first sample there were 55 valid signatures and 144 invalid ones. The second showed 49 valid signatures and 152 invalid. With 13,000 out of the 26,000 signatures required to be valid in order to get on the ballot, the SWP had obviously flunked the Mindlin Test. At best the SWP would have had 7,200 valid signatures; at worst 6,400. Just when the board discovered this is not entirely clear, but it is certain that the SWP wasn't told about it until almost two months after it had filed its petitions and past the time when legally it could submit supplemental petitions.

On short notice the Board ordered the SWP to show cause why it should not be kept off the ballot. The party contacted the ACLU, Phil Hirschkopf and David Rein, and was told by each there was not time to develop a proper case before the date of the show-cause hearing. One day before the Sept. 13 start of the hearing, the SWP obtained the services of peace activist Jerry Gordon and Michael Smith and the Committee for Democratic Election Laws.

To anyone familiar with the casual and informal tradition of past Board of Election hearings, the SWP session was a shock. There was a stenographer, opposing counsel tables, a raised podium for the board members — the full paraphernalia of a courtroom short of a marshall and a ban on smoking. The board was obviously taking its new responsibilities seriously.

Earl A. Gershenow, assistant corporation counsel, followed suit. A walking

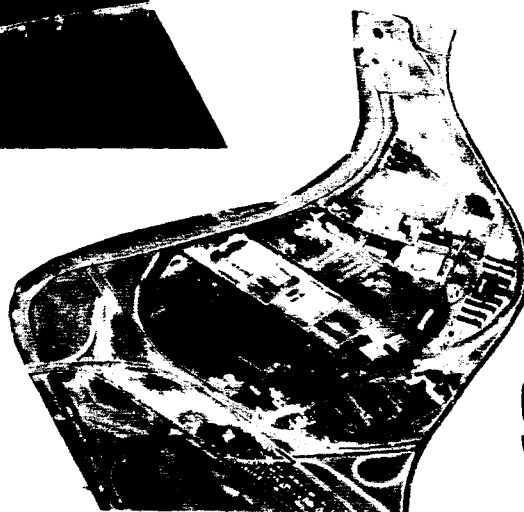
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d.c. gazette

VOL. III NR. 23
SEPT. 27, 1972



...there go



900 acres

LARRY WESTON

SOUTHEAST Washington, long the city's stepchild, has had to bear many of its burdens. Between 1950 and 1967, the population of Far Southeast rose by nearly 50 percent, while the city as a whole grew only 6 percent. In the next ten years an additional 40 to 50,000 residents are expected. Despite population increases, commercially zoned land has declined — the District annually loses untold sums in tax revenues and employment benefits to Maryland. By 1980, Anacostia will need nearly 200 additional acres of recreational facilities.

Only 23 percent of the residential land is zoned for home ownership — 77 percent is zoned for apartments. In the rest of the city, 80 percent is zoned for home ownership, and 20 percent zoned for apartments. In 1970, elementary school enrollment was 83 percent over capacity — the 386 classrooms needed then won't be built until 1988.

The three Neighborhood Health Districts planned for the area will be overpopulated, and four more will be needed by 1980.

Within Anacostia itself, ten minutes from downtown Washington, there lies 900 acres of prime urban land, very possibly the largest single tract of unused land in any of the country's urban centers. This tract, formerly the Bolling Air Force Base and Naval Air Station is presently being used to accommodate minor Air Force and Navy administrative facilities. The major portion, however, is completely unused — inactive since the discontinuation of fixed-wing flight operations there nearly 20 years ago.

In 1960 the armed services said they didn't need it any more — the city said "Fine — we'll use it for the people of Washington." In 1971 the Defense Department (DOD) said "On second thought, we do want that land." The city got the shaft — again. Then what happened?

The DOD initiated a Comprehensive Master Plan for Bolling/Anacostia in 1971, and began to

Larry Weston is on the staff of the Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Association, which has been involved in the Bolling issue.

envision a huge military complex within the District of Columbia. The plan was shrouded in secrecy, but has since come to light.

The plan calls for: 1) complete military use of the land, 2) housing for 11,500 military personnel, 3) sufficient commercial, recreational, social, and other service facilities to support its residents; and 4) a huge Defense Office Building — in essence, a military city-within-a-city, an armed forces new town.

The military rationale for such a plan is: 1) a need to consolidate and secure its various defense installations in the region.

2) a need for adequate housing for its personnel who cannot afford to remain in private developments.

Some questions arise:

— If housing its lower echelon personnel who are unable financially to live elsewhere is another priority item, why does the DOD stipulate that only servicemen of rank E-5 and above, with a minimum of four years of duty may live there?

— If the proposed Defense Office Building is to be a top security operation, what hope does the community have of obtaining any access to, or use of, the surrounding area?

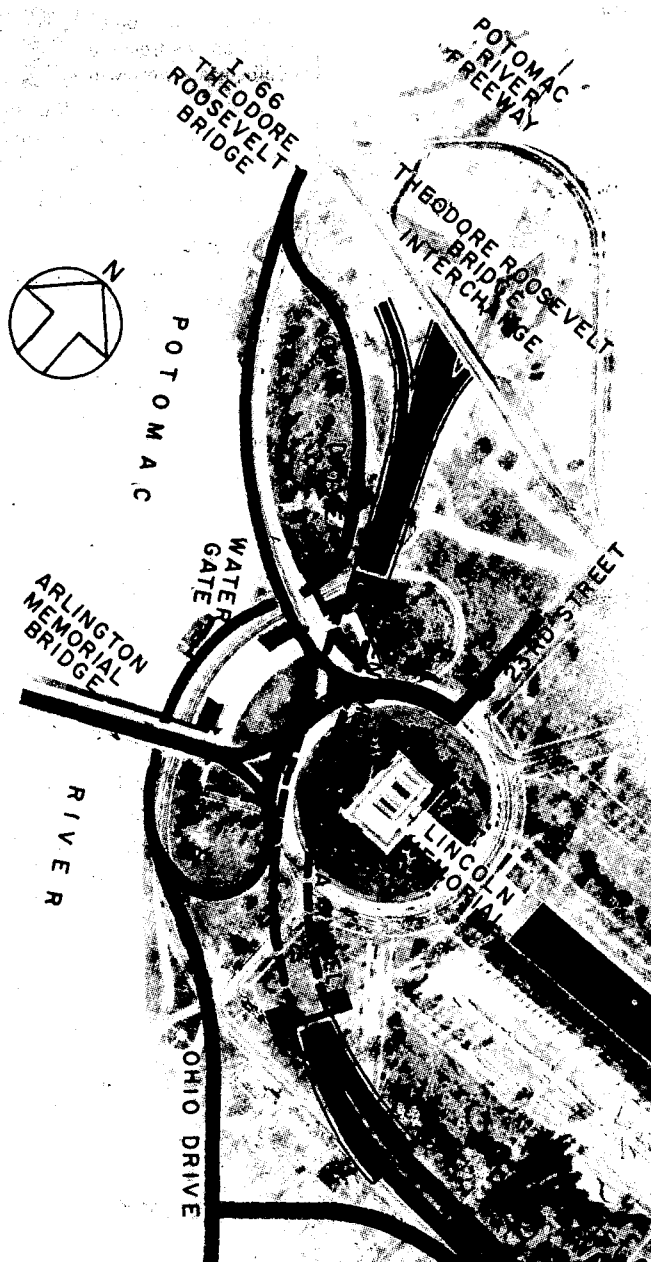
The plan is calculated to exclude the community.

The Pentagon wants the District to build and operate two 600-student elementary schools exclusively for dependents of military families and a 1000 student high school primarily for military children. They want D.C. to improve I-295, Portland and Chesapeake Streets and Firth Sterling Avenue.

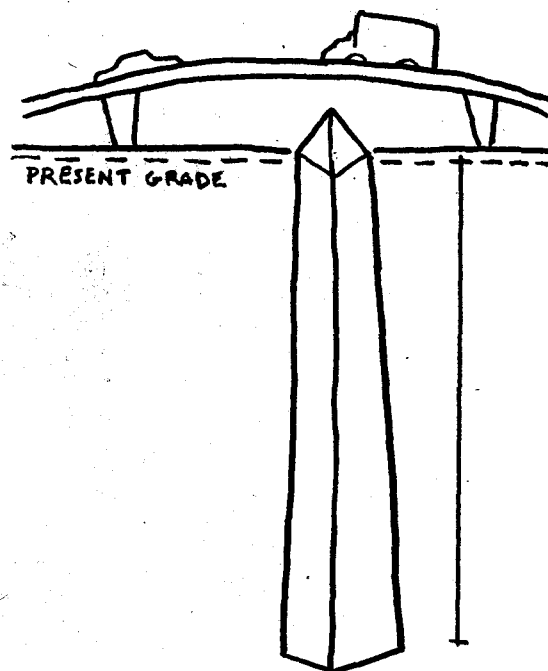
They also want D.C. to build water mains and sewage lines to connect to the Blue Plains Sewage Treatment Plant.

What benefits will D.C. get under proposed DOD master plan? Virtually none. The plan offers no civilian housing or shopping facilities, no civilian use of recreational facilities — in short, the "base" would be closed to the public.

The community would have no access to the
(Please turn to page 5)



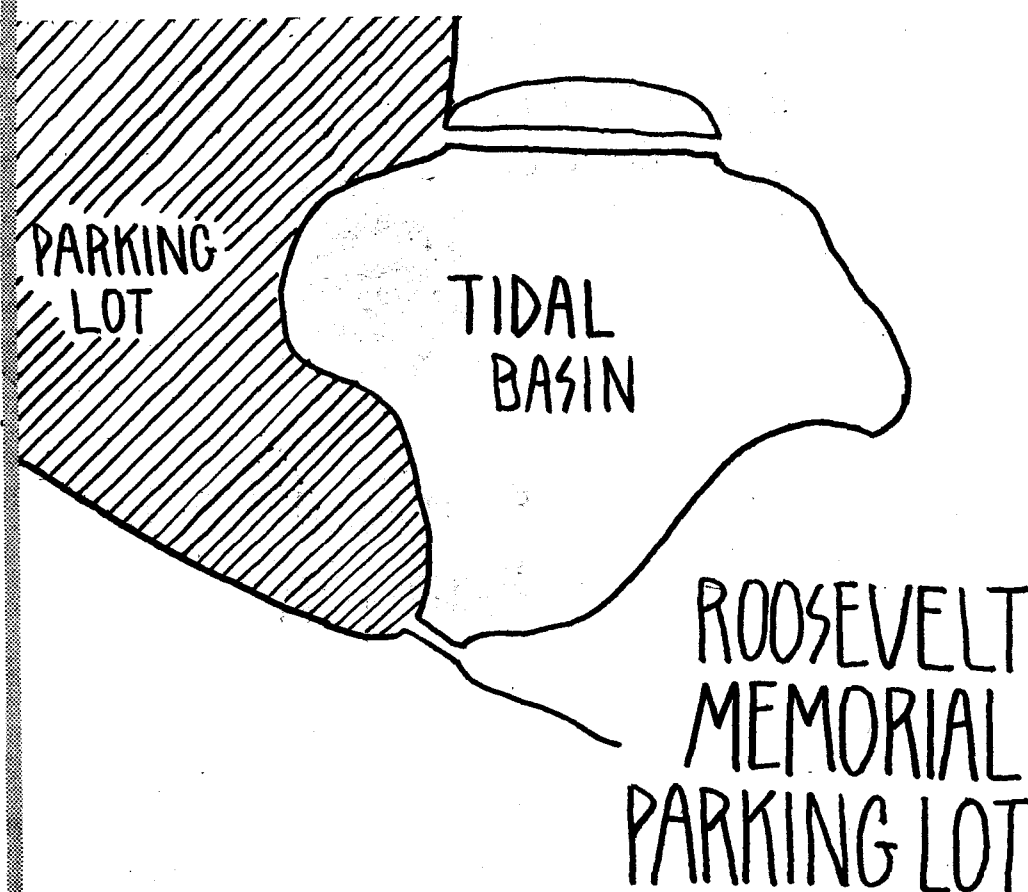
WASHINGTON MONUMENT DEPRESS



FOR INCREASED VISTA OF MALL SPACE AND
DECREASED TOURIST NOISE DECIBELS

Some joke

PICTURED on the cover and on this page are several proposals for highway improvements in the Mall area. Some of them are the wry product of the Urban Planning Division of the Washington Ecology Center; the rest are the deadly serious work of the D.C. Highway Department which wants to run a tunnel and/or freeway trench from the Lincoln Memorial to the Tidal Basin. Can you tell which is which? Hint: The Ecology Center, like most of the numerous groups fighting the planned I-695 leg, doesn't have much money for elaborate plans. The Highway Dept. has millions. Its latest dream will only bring 90,000 cars a day down the Mall, shake up the Lincoln Memorial, kill a few cherry trees, reshape the Tidal Basin and make our frequent pollution alerts more impressive. According to the department's environmental impact statement, one problem is "an unspecified and subjective sense of aesthetic loss on the part of many, due to the presence of a high speed highway being superimposed on a shrine area." But it adds: "This, however, is a nebulous, undefined and possibly unqualified sentiment that would be hard to measure." The city recently held hearings on the project that were in contravention of several court orders. Which points out that even if you don't find this all very funny, the Highway Department hasn't lost its sense of humor. It still considers you, and the courts, a joke.



The Avenue's last stand

DONALD MEEKER

THE PEOPLE of Washington may have had their last opportunity for public review of the largest single development rip-off yet proposed for Downtown, D.C.

The occasion was a public hearing before the Senate Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation. Bill H.R. 10751, the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Act of 1972, had not even hit the House floor when the Senate was pressured by the White House to hold public hearings. The purpose of the bill is to establish a public corporation that would begin to 'develop' the area north of Pennsylvania Avenue - from 3rd to 15th Street and as far up as F. This is not just any corporation, but a body with a board of directors of elite membership including the secretaries of Interior, Transportation, Treasury and HUD. Along with our city's Commissioner, City Council Chairman and the administrator of GSA, are another 8 ex-officio federal agency heads. Of the remaining 8 members, all chosen by the President, only four have to be residents of the District. Knowing how the President appoints members to the City Council, you can guess how these remaining 8 members will be chosen. Any stipulation to control conflict of interest by these members is hardly discernible.

What was originally a very destructive bill became even worse as it was marked up on the Hill. Public hearing and review of corporation decisions were abolished. The National Capital Planning Commission and the City Council were stripped of all voting and review power and the Secretary of the Interior became the only overlord reviewing planning for downtown and the people of the District of Columbia.

The Secretary of Interior gains this power on a pretext. In 1935 Pennsylvania Avenue was designated a national historical site and put

Donald Meeker is on the staff of the Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Association, which has been actively involved in the fight over Pennsylvania Avenue.



Shoppers fill sidewalk of "blighted" downtown area that would be destroyed-under the Penna. Ave. Plan. — Photo by Donald Meeker

under the protection of the Interior Department. Now, by some act of Nixonomics, the area north of the Avenue will be turned over to Interior as well. Of course, the purpose is not to preserve history, but destroy it, to demolish the Willard Hotel, the Evening Star's old building, the National Press Building, the building that housed Matthew Brady's photography studio and Market Square, in order to build grand plazas and more buildings like the FBI's new home.

Even worse, though, will be the plan's effect on local business.

Since the civil disturbances of 1968, the 14th Street and H Street commercial corridors have been knocked out. The most viable remaining shopping area for the low and moderate in-

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come resident population of the District is Market Square, an area north of Pennsylvania Avenue on 7th Street. It brings lots of black folk within sight of our alabaster monuments. As part of the avenue plan, the government wants to tear it down and put in a non-tax producing massive research center, appropriately named after Woodrow Wilson who consolidated Jim Crow regulations for D.C.

If kicked out, the businesses in this area will be forced to dissolve and low income shoppers will have to scrounge elsewhere, while Garfinkel's and Woodies remain to serve the commuters. The bill gives first preference to those businesses relocated and pays their moving expenses. But the new sterile buildings will have little retail space and all of it will be much more expensive. No mention is made about compensating for lost business or increased rent.

There are no relocation benefits for the 1500 people employed in the Market Square area of which 70 percent are black. Fifty percent of the current managerial positions are black. Where else, outside the ghetto, can black managers find opportunities? How, short of 2-hour and 3-transfer bus rides, can low income personnel and shoppers find the resources now grouped together in a central spot?

In dealing with the District's eroding tax base, the bill is misleading. It offers to compensate the District for all property taxes lost through the Corporation's acquisition of property. That sounds great until you realize that in two blocks of Market Square, the District and its residents receive almost \$3 million a year in tax revenue and only \$250,000 of that is property tax. The bill ignores sales and income taxes. Even more serious, what happens after the corporation transfers title to federal and tax exempt ownership?

Its a travesty when residents and small businessmen search for ways to make downtown a more alive and human place for people, and Congress, in reply, sees fit to demolish it.



HISTORIC BUILDINGS threatened by the Pennsylvania Avenue Plan include (left to right), the Old Post Office, Willard Hotel and old Evening Star Building.



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d.c. gazette

109 8th St. NE Wash. DC 20002

543-5850

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The DC Gazette is published biweekly 23 times a year, with monthly publication during the summer months. Available by mail for \$6 a year. Single copies: 25¢.

UNDERGROUND PRESS SYNDICATE, LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE, COLLEGE PRESS SERVICE, ALTERNATIVE FEATURES SERVICE, DISPATCH NEWS INTERNATIONAL.

"A good newspaper should comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable."
— Anonymous

ECOLOGY DC's open sewer

MARCHANT WENTWORTH

ROCK Creek is an open sewer. Instead of serving as the focal point of a verdant green park cutting through the central city, our dying Rock Creek serves to remind us of our past mistakes. While cleaning up the Potomac has had the attention of many of the local bureaucrats, cleaning up Rock Creek which would involve years of planning and millions of dollars, has largely been ignored.

What is wrong with Rock Creek? The most dangerous aspect of the creek is probably the least visible. While the unappetizing brown color of the creek doesn't make it the most inviting of waters, most people don't realize that huge amounts of sewage are dumped into the creek every year from the District's overloaded sewer system. This has the effect of raising bacteria levels to astronomical levels and endangering the health and safety of all who come in direct contact with the water. The Rock Creek Study Pro-

ject, a group of students from the University of Maryland funded under a grant from the National Science Foundation, undertook to conduct an intensive bacteriological investigation of the Rock Creek watershed.

The Rock Creek study Project found fecal coliform levels (fecal coliforms are kinds of bacteria found in the human large intestine) that ranged from a low of 2,500 Most Probable Number (MPN) per 100 milliliters (ml) to a high of 7,500 MPN per 100 ml. With heavy rain the averages often went as high as 237,000 MPN per 100 ml. It is interesting to note in comparison that the Public Health Service recommendation of levels of coliforms for direct contact recreational waters is 200 MPN per 100 m. — roughly one tenth the level of the lowest reading in Rock Creek. The study project wanted to be fair, so they postulated that the safe level was 1000 MPN per 100 ml or five times higher than the Public Health Service level. They found that out of the 32 days they sampled, the creek at Pierce Mill had higher levels than 1000 MPN per 100 ml. on 24 of those 32 days. At the Connecticut Avenue Bridge the situation was even worse. Here, every day the readings were over the arbitrary limit.

These bacteria come from discharges from the District's combined sewer system. This combined system, dating from the late 1800's was designed to mix rain water and sanitary sewage in one pipe and carry it to a convenient dis-

(Please turn to page 5)

The Do It Now Foundation, a street drug survival program run out of California and Arizona, is selling mint copies of the old ORACLE of Southern California. The set of five newspapers, products of the original psychedelic-Haight Ashbury era, contains a large assortment of intricate multi-colored art work by well-known artists and others, articles by Alan Watts, Allen Ginsberg, Timothy Leary, and many more. They have a small number of each of these back issues which have been recently donated to them, with proceeds going towards providing free analysis services for street dope, crisis and counseling services, and realistic street dope publications which are available nationally. The set of five different ORACLES is \$2. Whether you would like a set of these, or you'd like a free packet of grassroots, realistic info on street dope and analysis results, write to the Do It Now Foundation, P.O. Box 5115, Phoenix, Arizona 85010.

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EYE ON DC CONT'D

thesaurus of legal synonyms for perfectly usable common English phrases, Gershenow acted as though fearful the ghost of Justice Holmes would strike him dead should he momentarily drop his legal schtick. At one point Gershenow told a witness, "You'll have to speak up because of the external noises of the premises here." The board, impressed, upheld him on every procedural point save one.

But the performance failed to obscure two disturbing facts. The first was that the board was proposing to drop the SWP from the ballot on the mere "probability" that it didn't have enough signatures. The second was that, in the course of carrying out its duties, the board has been turning over petitions to the Metropolitan Police Department and, additionally, permitting them to be scrutinized by the FBI.

The petitions turned over to the police were given to a handwriting expert to check questionable signatures. That expert, James T. Miller, as coldly confident of his knowledge as Albert Mindlin was ebullient about his, had determined to his satisfaction that 25 signatures out of the samples were forgeries. Yet a peculiar discrepancy developed. Not one of the names in question had the same address on the petition as that on the registration card that was supposed to have been forged. Thus the possibility arose that the Donald A. Smith alleged to have been forged was simply a different and unregistered, Donald A. Smith.

I asked an official of the board whether it had considered contacting the people whose signatures were in question prior to turning the names over to the police. He told me that the board did not have time or staff to do that. Besides, the SWP shouldn't be so upset. The board wasn't picking on them. Why, it had also turned over questionable Republican and Democratic signatures to the police in the past.

Lawyer Gordon pointed out the "chilling effect" of sending people's names on voting petitions to the police department, a point the board appeared to meet with total indifference.

But if the board was blasé about its relationship with the police department, it was clearly nervous about getting the facts concerning the FBI on the record. One SWP member, presidential elector Kathryn Coram, testified under oath that the FBI had contacted her the previous day and after questioning her had left with the promise, "If you are ever in need of money, we can help you out." And another witness testified a board staff member had told him that in a previous election, SWP petitions had been turned over to the FBI. At the almost apoplectic insistence of the city's lawyer, all further testimony about contact with the FBI in past elections was prohibited and as there was no testimony to the effect that the FBI had scrutinized the petitions of this election, the matter was dropped.

Independently, however, I learned that, following challenges in last spring's GOP presidential primary, the FBI had indeed asked for and received the questioned petitions. After learning this from one board member, it was reluctantly confirmed by board chairman Charles Fischer and executive secretary Perkins, neither of whom could remember whether the FBI had taken the petitions or merely studied them in the board's office. Why the FBI should be interested in Carl Shipley's challenge to petitions for the least important GOP primary in the nation is anyone's guess, but it is known that the White House likes to know who its friends are.

But distasteful as is playing footsie with the fuzz, the board's attempt to institutionalize random sampling in election procedures may have a more far-reaching effect. As Gordon pointed out, it is fundamental to the democratic process that every voter's choice counts — and that goes for petitions as well as ballots. "You don't shoot down rights by odds," he noted. Gordon admitted that it was proper for the board to certify petitions on the

basis of a random survey, but said the board had misconstrued the court order by rejecting petitions on such a system. If a random count indicates problems, he said, then the board should have immediately begun a complete inspection of the 26,000 names. If the board gets away with its use of random samples in this manner, Gordon added, it would be the first time any board in the country had done so.

Gordon's argument is not academic. If the random count is acceptable for petitions, then why not for counting ballots? Certainly the board's contention that checking 26,000 names requires too much time and staff applies equally well to election night tallies. After all, Mindlin argued, a random sample can be more accurate than a total count. What was being proposed in that ill-attended hearing was another step forward in what is becoming a gradual triumph of polls over elections. I recalled that I had once facetiously suggested that the solution to the presidential primary problem was to hold primaries only in the key precincts selected by CBS. Then the matter would be reduced to a question of keeping Walter Cronkite honest. Listening to the hearing, I didn't think it so funny any more.

The dangers involved are several. Polls simply can be wrong. Even based on a 99% probability, one out of every hundred times somebody will get screwed. Further, it is a simple matter for a corrupt board official, policeman, or anyone else, to change the registration number of a few dozen sampled names and have them tossed out on the technicality of a wrong registration number. Quite a few of the invalid SWP names were disqualified for wrong registration numbers; every one in the sample was worth about a hundred actual names. (Even worse, 6,000 names weren't even included in the sample because they lacked registration numbers, a board requirement that is in the harassment tradition of pre-civil rights Alabama and Mississippi). But most important, it is hardly a re-enforcement of the democratic ethic for voters to know that their votes only count if they are one of every 104th person.

One might feel slightly more sanguine if board procedures were designed to aid parties getting on the ballot. The converse is true. Rules like the registration number requirement cause the SWP to spend 2,000 hours checking petitions after the 2,700 hours they had spent collecting them. Names on the computer print-out sheets given the SWP included those that had been purged and therefore were uncountable. The SWP had no way of knowing this until it was too late. The printout sheets given the SWP were only updated to February 1972, concealing from party inspection some 3,000 names, many of them new young voters who might be inclined to sign a SWP petition.

The board itself has given the strongest reason for abolition of the absurdly high requirement for signatures in a presidential election. The board has never asked Congress to reduce the 13,000 odd names required, yet it protests it could not check the SWP petitions because it lacked time and manpower. If the board, with a full-time paid staff, could not guarantee the validity of each name on the petition, why, in simple fairness, should unpaid volunteers of a political party be required to do so?

The board likes to think of itself as liberal and fair. "We're the most liberal board in the country," one member told a SWP lawyer in the men's room during a break in the hearing. "As a neo-Marxist, I have no objection to the Socialist Workers Party," member Robert Martin reassured a SWP member at the soft drink machine.

But the board is deluding itself. It has drifted into a sordid little affair, condoning and encouraging police intervention in the election process; it has proposed the introduction of a dangerous new precedent to keep parties off the ballot on the basis of probabilities; and it has accepted without complaint an unreasonable signature requirement for would-be presidential candidates and has further added to the obstacles faced by these candidates by technical regulations that insure that presidential politics here is a game that only the richest and the biggest can play.

— SAM SMITH

BOLLING CONT'D

Anacostia or Potomac River south of South Capitol Street.

Environmental impact would be enormous. There would be approximately 10,000 additional automobiles congesting the primary arteries of the area, (i.e. South Capital Street, I-295, etc.) Many of these travelers would be commuters who would live on the Bolling site and work in Virginia or Maryland. The traffic already backed up for two miles at rush hours will be backed up for six. It will be easier for suburbanites to get from D.C. to Springfield than for Anacostians to get downtown. The complex would generate sewage from 22,000 employees and 11,500 residents into Blue Plains Plant, which will barely be able to handle current capacity when expanded.

None of the land would be taxable by D.C., and retail sales would be exempt from D.C. sales taxes. The new civilian jobs to be provided by the proposed plan would be few in number and service/maintenance in nature. Of the jobs intended for the Defense Office Building, over 35% will be GS-12 and above. In view of historic federal policies, how many black jobs will this provide? and who will get the lion's share? Many of those already employed at the various installations who were initially relocated to housing in Northern Virginia when black folks were being told they couldn't live there!

The Southeast community is in the process of organizing its opposition to the DOD's master plan, through protests to the Defense Department, the White House, and by encouraging local government and private agencies to fight this travesty.

The citizens of Anacostia are demanding that there be no military use of this much needed urban land; that no military city be constructed on the Bolling site; and that the master plan be stopped.

SEWER CONT'D

charge point — usually the nearest waterway. That may have worked then when volumes were small and dilution was great, but now these discharges are turning the creek into a cesspool. The creek particularly suffers during heavy rains when the overloaded pipes dump the excess flows of mixed sewage and rain water into the creek.

— From the Ecology Center Newsletter

BUYING APPLIANCES?

Buying a gas appliance? Many stores and plumbers will arrange to put the payments on your regular gas bill.

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HARD TIMES Buying votes

JAMES RIDGEWAY

IN the traditionally Democratic South, in Texas and California, Nixon is quietly at work buying votes for November. In one case, the President is lavishing large amounts of money on Southern states for "social service" programs. In another maneuver, Nixon's people are running a political patronage operation among Chicanos in Texas and California.

In the South Nixon is taking advantage of hitherto little noticed amendments to the Social Security Act passed in 1967 by the Democrats. The amendments permit states to receive federal funds on a 3-1 basis for "social services" of a wide variety including day care, medical programs, etc. Until recently, the program went unnoticed except by the states of California, New York and Illinois which applied for large sums under the amendments.

By July and August, things had started to noticeably change with the social service programs. Officials of states in the north which had been applying for extended grants under the program, got static from HEW. The HEW officials slowed paper processing, subjecting applications to tedious bureaucratic review. On the other hand, projected expenditures under the program by southern states rose dramatically, and these projects were pushed ahead by the HEW southern regional officials. Over a six week period, the estimated federal share for social service programs in the state of Mississippi rose from \$14.2 million to \$463.5 million, more than the entire state budget. In South Carolina the projected spending was up from \$14.1 million to \$214.1 million; in Tennessee from \$43.5 million to \$230.2 million; in Texas from \$42.4 million to \$178.6 million; in Alabama from \$41.2 million to \$144.4 million. To sweeten the pot further, the contract for Texas reportedly was back dated one year, in other words, the government simply gave Texas as a gift nearly \$200 million.



—Washington Park Spirit

The outcry against spending in the South isn't coming from Democrats, but from northern and western liberal Republican governors who are saying that Nixon is screwing them with his southern strategy.

In a separate operation, aimed at influencing the vote in Texas and California, the administration is pumping \$47 million into projects for the Spanish-speaking. Most of the money is to be spent on an admitted "one shot" basis for programs that don't stand a chance of being refunded. Of the total, \$20 million is going to Texas, \$17 million to California. The money was made available last winter after Nixon personally told the Mexican American politicians in his administration to get moving.

Both California and Texas are crucial

states for Nixon, and the theory is that with heavy expenditures in poverty-type programs for unemployed Chicanos, the Republicans may be able to whittle down the usually high Democratic majorities among Mexican-Americans.

The major instrument for capturing the Spanish speaking vote is the federal Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for the Spanish Speaking. Originally established on a temporary basis by LBJ, Nixon persuaded the Congress to make it permanent, then stacked its 34 members with 32 subservient Mexican Americans. Officials in the different domestic departments whose jobs are to oversee funds used in Spanish speaking programs, report to the Cabinet Committee.

(Please turn to page 8)

VIET VETS TRIAL A Harrisburg rerun?

ED ZUCKERMAN

HAS the government undertaken a rerun of the Harrisburg conspiracy trial? Six members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) have been charged with conspiring to incite a riot and attack police at the Republican National Convention in Miami. The six veterans were indicted in Tallahassee on July 13 and arraigned in Gainesville, Fla., last week.

There are striking similarities between the VVAW case and the Harrisburg, Pa. trial of Fr. Philip Berrigan and six other antiwar activists who were accused of conspiring to kidnap Presidential advisor Henry Kissinger and to raid draft boards and bomb tunnels under government buildings. The Berrigan trial ended in April with a hung jury, voting 10-2 for acquittal on the conspiracy charge, but with a conviction on a lesser charge of smuggling letters out of prison.

In both cases, the government's key witnesses were informers of questionable character and credibility.

At Harrisburg the informer was Boyd F. Douglas Jr., a 31 year old ex-convict who had served time for forgery, theft and assault. He met and befriended Fr. Berrigan in prison where the priest was serving a term for destroying draft records. Douglas gained Berrigan's confidence

and, according to the defense, was not only an informer but also a provocateur who urged the defendants and others to commit violent actions. Witnesses at the trial described Boyd as having engaged in widespread lying, testimony which shook the faith of the jury in Boyd's credibility.

The informer of the VVAW case is William Lemmer, a former VVAW coordinator in Arkansas. According to his estranged wife, Mary, and other VVAW members who know him, Lemmer is mentally unstable, carries a gun, and has threatened the lives of several people. In addition, VVAW members say, Lemmer often urged the group to take violent actions when peaceful protests were being planned.

The charge that Lemmer was also a provocateur has been supported by Barbara Stocking, a 42-year-old Boston University graduate student who hitched a ride with Lemmer in May to Gainesville, where he attended a VVAW meeting at which plans for protests at the Democratic convention were discussed. Lemmer suggested that "shooting and bombing" be part of those plans, Ms. Stocking said in an affidavit submitted to the Tallahassee court.

Lemmer has disappeared, as did Douglas before the Harrisburg trial.

Guy Goodwin of the Justice Department's Internal Security Division presented the government's case to the grand juries in both the Harrisburg and Tallahassee cases.

Both grand juries subpoenaed about two dozen antiwar activists as witnesses in what the defense in both cases said was a "fishing expedition." In both cases, some of those subpoenaed were never asked to testify, and in both instances many of those who were asked refused to do so and were later charged with contempt of court.

Again in both cases, the grand juries con-

tinued to meet after handing down the indictments. The Harrisburg grand jury issued a second indictment three months after the first, adding two defendants and reducing charges against the original defendants.

Defendants in both cases angrily protested their innocence and charged that the government had brought charges against them as a smear tactic, designed to discredit the antiwar groups with which they were associated.

The Harrisburg defendants were linked with the "Catholic Left," a loosely knit group that had pioneered new forms of civil disobedience by raiding draft boards and which had given a new aura of respectability to the antiwar activism by including in its ranks priests and nuns.

The VVAW, which first gained widespread attention last year, is widely considered to be the leading group of the antiwar movement today. Its tactics have included rallies during which large groups of veterans have turned in medals won in Vietnam, and public hearings during which testimony was given about American war crimes.

Both groups were charged not with actually committing any overt acts, but rather with conspiring to commit illegal acts, a distinction that shifts the cases into an uncharted area of law.

To prove conspiracy, the government must prove the existence of an illegal agreement and at least one overt act toward the implementation of that agreement. The overt act does not have to be an illegal action; in both the Harrisburg and Tallahassee cases, overt acts included alleged trips that the defendants made to meetings.

In recent years juries have proven reluctant to bring convictions in conspiracy trials involving political groups.

—DNSI

NUCLEAR POWER

Doubters

in the AEC

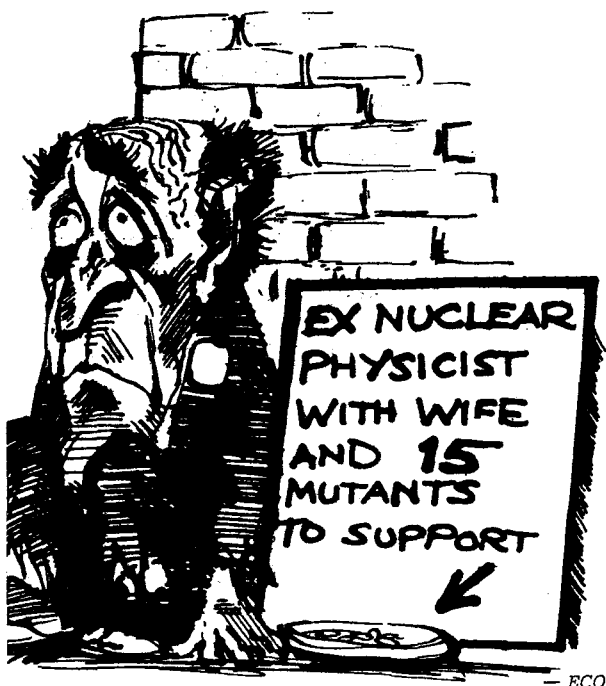
AFTER eight months and 20,000 pages of testimony, the Atomic Energy Commission concluded its inquiry into the interim design criteria for emergency core cooling systems (ECCS) in nuclear power plants. This was a tedious, frequently irrelevant exercise, but nonetheless represents the most thoroughgoing effort to date by opponents of nuclear power to destruct the technology before it can go any further.

After the Commission promulgated rules for the ECCS, reactor manufacturers, utilities, citizens groups, etc., were offered an opportunity to make comments. Sixty different local groups banded together in the Consolidated National Intervenor, and with their technical advisors, members of the Union of Concerned Scientists, and their attorney, Myron Cherry, lay siege on the AEC.

The emergency core cooling system is fundamental to reactor safety. The classes of nuclear reactor accidents that pose the greatest threat to the public are those that involve the loss of a reactor's coolant. Cooling water normally blankets a reactor core during operation and circulated by large pumps, carries off the thermal energy generated by uranium fission for the generation of electricity. Even though the fission process promptly ceases in the event of loss-of-coolant, a powerful heat source is still present in the reactor that can potentially lead to meltdown of the reactor core, breaching of all of the core containment structures, and release of a devastating quantity of radioactivity into the environment. The heat source is furnished by the inventory of radioactive fission products that accumulate in the reactor's fuel as normal burn-up proceeds. It cannot be shut off. Only the prompt injection of emergency cooling water can, in principle, prevent the rapid development of excess core temperatures and internal changes in the reactor that signal the onset of an uncontrollable catastrophe.

Because the hearings themselves were so cluttered with mish-mash on this subject no one knows whether they will be taken seriously by the full commission, let alone read by the members. But here and there amidst the garbage, Cherry unearthed startling details about the internal workings of the AEC. Among other things, he introduced internal documents which showed that the AEC's own top scientists and the ranking consultants were unsure about reactor safety hazards, and could not say one way or another whether the emergency core cooling systems proposed by the agency would work.

Here for example is an instructive internal letter from Alvin Weinberg, director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) to Dr. James Schlesinger, chairman of the AEC. Dated February 9, 1972, the letter is important because Weinberg is the man in charge of ORNL contracts for AEC on nuclear power safety. "Dear Jim," says



— ECO

Weinberg, "...With respect to the criteria themselves [the ECCS criteria], I have only one point to make. As an old-timer who grew up in this business before the computing machine dominated it so completely, I have a basic distrust of very elaborate calculations of complex situations especially where the calculations have not been checked by full scale experiments. As you know, much of our thrust in the ECCS depends on the reliability of complex codes [computer programs]. It seems to me — when the consequences of failure are serious — then the ability of the codes to arrive at a conservative prediction must be verified in experiments of complexity and scale approaching those of the system being calculated. I therefore believe that serious consideration should be given first to cross-checking different codes and then to verifying ECCS computations by experiments on large scale, and if necessary, on full scale. This is expensive, but there is precedent for such experimentation — for example, in full scale tests on COMET and on nuclear weapons.

"I have one other point. I believe ORNL and the other informed National Laboratories should have been as intimately involved in the preparation of the interim criteria as we have been since in the preparation of AEC testimony for the hearings. That we were not so involved reflects a deficiency in the relation between the Laboratory and Commission that troubles me. I continue to believe that the rather independent expertise of the National Laboratories — an expertise which can be maintained only through complete access to information — must be called upon fully by the Commission even when this may uncover differences of opinion between the Laboratories and the staff of the Commission. ORNL, for its part, remains ready to serve the commission in this way. I can guarantee that our opinion, if solicited, will be both honest and responsible."

Weinberg isn't the only one around AEC who doesn't know whether the core cooling system will work. An internal document from AEC's division of

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FEDERAL FORUM

SUSAN REED & GARY GRASSI

MORE than 1500 government workers representing nearly 300,000 members of the largest federal union, the American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO, met in their biennial convention late last month in Hollywood, Florida. While a number of delegates from D.C. and Chicago locals sparked the beginning of a rank-and-file movement to turn the union into a democratic organization, the national president manipulated proceedings on the convention floor to serve his own career and to maintain firm control over union members. Delegates leafletted their demand for discussion of the real problems: the wage freeze, low wages of women and minority members, special problems of wage-grade employees, racist and sexist policies of the government, and laws which prohibit government workers striking. They also demanded a shorter work week (32 hours) and a higher minimum wage (\$6,544). By the end of the week they had initiated what is intended to be a rank-and-file AFGE newspaper, collected signatures and addresses for it from 10 percent of the delegates and enough money to put out the first issue.

In a complementary action, AFGE members in Washington, D.C., gathered over 100 signatures from government workers on a petition demanding (1) and end to the wage freeze, (2) reduction of the work week to 30 hours, (3) a minimum wage of \$10,000, and (4) the right of government workers to strike and the end to laws prohibiting them from striking. [See the Sept. 13 issue of D.C. Gazette]

President John Griner spent most of the convention's time going after the things he wanted. He spent the first day of the convention ramming through a constitutional change to move up the election from the fourth day to the second. An early election gave his opponents less time to meet the delegates (probably about half the delegates were there for the first time). And it gave the new delegates less chance to get to know the real Griner. (They got to know him well enough before the convention was over.)

The second day was spent on re-electing the national leadership in an election which was not secret — a violation of Department of Labor regulations. Many delegates objected to signing the ballots and about 20,000 proxy ballots were not counted because voters did not sign them and for other reasons.

The national leadership used most of the day following Griner's election to his sixth 2-year term as president to try to kick his chief opponent out of the union — or failing that, at least darken his name enough that he wouldn't be a threat in the future. Then the leadership used much of the fourth day to try to raise monthly dues paid to the national office by 50 cents. The delegates rejected this dues increase twice during the day because it would have only meant money to line the pockets of Griner — who now receives over \$70,000 from the union — and his buddies and nothing much for the rank and file.

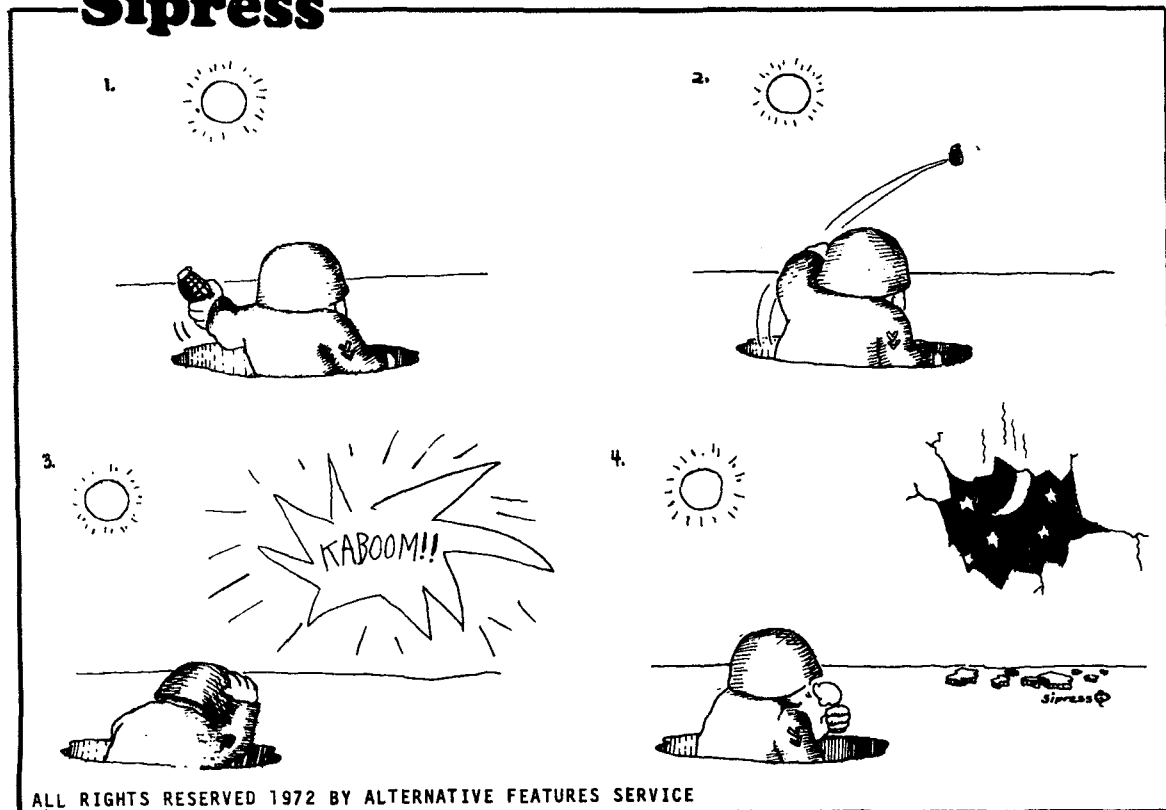
Delegates defeated the dues increase by more than 2 to 1 as they expressed their disgust with Griner's waste of money. Griner called the convention back for an evening session, but when the delegates spoke out strongly against the dues increase, Griner abruptly adjourned the session over the shouted protests of the majority of the delegates. The president was booed loudly as he left the podium, ignoring a call for a division of the house. When the majority of the delegates attempted to continue the meeting, Griner had the microphones turned off.

The following day, Griner resorted to red baiting. He told the delegates that he had been forced to adjourn the convention the day before because trouble was brewing in the hall and he couldn't tell the delegates about it. He said communists were at work stirring up trouble. And he waved his "evidence" in front of the delegates: a copy of "Challenge, The Revolutionary Communist Newspaper." Griner's ploy fell flat on its face. Some of the delegates groaned aloud.

(According to Washington Post columnist Mike Causey, Griner told reporters during the convention that there were people "inside the federation" who were trying to destroy it. This from the man who busted three locals of the federation this spring and expelled 1,133 of their members for passing peace resolutions. Since these three D.C. locals have now joined the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Griner is indirectly responsible for creating yet another national

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Sipress



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NIXON CONT'D

The committee's director, Henry Ramirez, reports to Robert Finch in the White House.

The committee is generally regarded as an annex of the Republican National Committee. Whenever the Nixon people need a token Chicano, the cabinet committee scouts up a likely prospect. But in the last few months the committee reportedly has been doling out \$35 million in street project funds to California, Texas, New Mexico and Nebraska. The money goes for manpower type programs.

Not long ago the government decided to finance a program called Operacion SER, a costly manpower scheme previously rejected by OEO top staff as an ineffective, and obviously political scheme. SER wanted millions of dollars for job training, but there wasn't any indication the training would lead to jobs. Earlier this year the administration overrode OEO objections and gave SER \$18 million in funds.

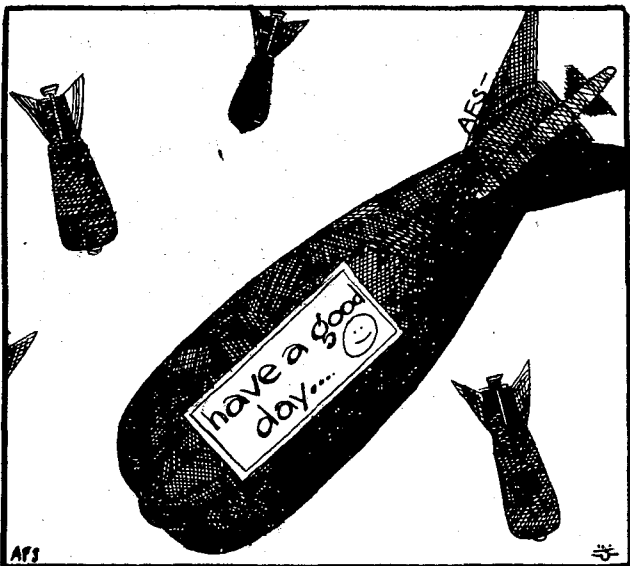
Among Nixon's prominent Chicano leaders is Benjamin Fernandez, a Californian who until last year was chairman of the National Economic Development Association, (NEDA). NEDA was funded by the Commerce Department with more than \$1 million in grants to assist local Spanish speaking groups in starting their own businesses, particularly banks and savings and loans associations. Fernandez traveled around the Southwest as a NEDA official encouraging businessmen to create groups which could apply for bank charters, etc. At the same time, he also was president of a company called Research, Inc. After these intrigues were exposed in Congress, Fernandez was fired from NEDA. From that job he went on to become head of the National Hispanic Committee for Re-Election of the President, and in that capacity is Nixon's major fund raiser among the Chicano population. Fernandez is promising to raise \$1-\$2 million by election time.

NUCLEAR CONT'D

reactor development and technology concluded, "present experimental data and analysis techniques are not now sufficient to provide the degree of ECCS assurance deemed necessary by the AEC."

Robert J. Colmar, senior nuclear engineer in the AEC's division of reactor licensing, and the man who worked on the ECCS, testified, "there was considerable concern evident within the regulatory staff as well as at upper management levels acknowledging that a serious problem existed in the means of evaluating ECCS performance."

And Dr. A.N. Navandi, consultant to the AEC on computer programs, said in an internal draft report to AEC on the ECCS: "The result of this review and evaluation indicates that the current analytical techniques, employed in the above studies, are inadequate for the prediction of the plant dynamic behavior during the loss of coolant accident. The review programs are based on numerous unrealistic models, suffer from a number of restrictive assumptions, and lack applicable verification. Under these conditions the core fluid flow and heat removal capability and the effectiveness of the emergency core cooling systems in maintaining the fuel cladding temperature within allowable limits and terminating the fuel temperature rise cannot be established."



— Philadelphia Resistance/LNS

There are indications that the sort of business techniques employed by Fernandez, are now being utilized by others in the Chicano community in Washington. I spoke with one member of the Spanish speaking community in Washington, who after being assured he would not be named, told the following story: He had attended a recent meeting of Spanish speaking poverty operators in the southwest. In the course of conversation my informant asked the chairman of a Mexican American organization recently funded by the government about the possibility of a sub-contract for the group he represented. The official beat around the bush, then came to the point, "Look, you want a sub-contract. I'll tell you how to do it. We give you the money, but you must contribute some of that back to the Committee to re-elect the President."

I didn't believe the story and pointed out it would be hard to siphon money through the

non-profit organizations which proliferate in the poverty business. My informant grinned, insisted the story was true, and went on to explain how the kick back was to be accomplished by setting up a profit-making subsidiary or affiliate of the non-profit poverty organization, then shunting the money through it. "Say the job will actually cost \$50,000," he continued, "You ask for \$75,000, then kick back \$25,000 for the election."

Or, he continued, the deal can be worked in other ways. For instance my informant had overheard another discussion among top officials in a recently financed Mexican-American poverty project. They were trying to decide whether to put the several million dollars in federal funds they had just received into a certain minority-owned bank in El Paso, Texas. But what would they get out of the deposit, someone wanted to know. Well, they might get a directorship. Or the bank might make a contribution to the election in return for the deposit.

Nobody will call these scientists loony. They are ranking members of the atomic energy establishment, whose words we have been taught to accept without question. Now they are saying in private and in public that they have serious reservations about the ECCS, and don't know whether this crucial safety device will work or not.

The hearings were fairly narrow in scope and did not deal with the consequences of ECCS failure. If the AEC scientists doubt the reliability of the emergency core cooling system, then what is the probability of accidents of a kind that will bring the ECCS into play? What will happen if the system does break down and the fuel rods start to melt? Under what circumstances, at what point, will the radioactive materials begin to leak out into the atmosphere. These questions now are all the more important since

Science Magazine recently revealed that in several reactors the fuel rods had been bent and crumpled. This unexpected development makes it all the more difficult to predict with any certainty the behavior of fuel rods in different circumstances.

No one holds out much hope that the AEC will take the hearings seriously. The best hope is that the Consolidated National Intervenor can use pertinent information from the 20,000 pages of testimony in attacking further development of nuclear plants at local hearings. In the meantime, the proliferation of nuclear power plants goes on. There are 26 plants in operation, 51 others under construction, and 66 more in planning stages. When all are in operation, nuclear power will supply about one third of all the electricity produced in the U.S. — JAMES RIDGEWAY

The delegate campaign

YOU wouldn't know it from the local press, but there's a delegate campaign on in this city. Everyone seems to accept Walter Fauntroy's re-election as a given, including Fauntroy himself, who is busying himself these days with national affairs and didn't even make it to the first candidate forum held the other evening.

We suspect Walter Fauntroy will win again. Nonetheless, we intend to work hard for the election of Charles Cassell and the D.C. Statehood Party for a number of reasons. One of these is that an increased vote for Cassell would show a growing interest in the statehood idea. Another is that we would like to see the Statehood Party replace the GOP as the city's number two party. The Statehood Party came much closer to that goal in its first contest than most people realize. If you eliminate the votes cast from the mostly white Ward Three in the 1971 delegate election, the Statehood Party came within 270 votes of getting more ballots in the rest of the city than did the Republicans. In three wards, those of Upper Northeast, Far Northeast and Anacostia, the Statehood Party actually was the number two party.

So the real contest in this election may well be whether the people in the District want a progressive, aggressive second party in the city or a lethargic, regressive second party. Over the past year, the D.C. Statehood Party has played a leading role in fighting for change in the District, not only for statehood, but on many local issues in which the traditional parties were no-shows. The Statehood Party helped lead the fight against the notorious Council of Government secret police project. It fought a youth curfew that would have hurt young people and businesses alike. It helped in the battle against freeways and against the ill-conceived downtown sports arena. When Walter Fauntroy was hard to find, Charles Cassell was there.

We see little point in District residents trucking on down to the polls to enshrine Walter Fauntroy as the political chieftain of D.C. He doesn't need your help. The future of the city does. A vote for Charles Cassell will help that future.

ART Walter Hopps

ANDREA O. COHEN

FOR some people, in part because he is remarkable, Walter Hopps was clearly a pain as director of the Corcoran. For if he was brought in for his free-wheeling, innovative ideas, he also kicked up much dust, with which he finally let himself be swept out of the Corcoran. Although a perfectionist and orderly person, according to his own standards, Hopps is not easily bent to other people's concepts of discipline, schedules and money. This made for intermittent chaos. Worst of all, he not only violated the rules of institutional gamesmanship; he just wouldn't play at all. When challenged by trustees and such, instead of getting up and shouting back, he would psychologically withdraw right into those grey Corcoran walls, as impassive as the Buddha, as infuriating as a bat.

Hopps is primarily remarkable for recognizing emergent trends before others, and bringing out of obscurity and to public attention as many important contemporary artists (including Washingtonians) as has any single person during the last ten years. For openers, he gave Marcel Duchamp his first US retrospective exhibition and Frank Stella his first one-man museum show.

The idea of being a kingmaker repels him, but he is one; it's unavoidable. As one black artist said: "A hundred people could walk in here and he'd pick out the lazy-looking bum who could build the mosque. The thing about Walter is that



he just bothers your mind." Yes, his uncanny insights fascinate, as does the strength of feeling (pro and con) he arouses. What was it the drunk in *Easy Rider* said to Peter Fonda and Hopps' friend Denis Hopper? "They hate you because you're free." Though possessed by private demons, in the conventional sense Hopps is free.

A native of Southern California, he became interested in art at age 14, through one of those usually hopeless academic attempts to broaden brilliant young science students by exposing them to art. For Walter this opened another world, inhabited by a kindly, persuasive man, the owner of one of the country's finest art collections, Walter Arensberg. Hopps' interest in art was kindled in part by the example of Arensberg's own commitment to "something which seemed irrational to me at the time." The Hopps family had assumed their son would become a doctor.

He holds no college or university degrees, and never took courses in museum management. He read and learned and looked a lot. And one of

the first things he saw was that most good work in California was being ignored by the official art world, against which he launched his first guerilla campaigns at age 19, by opening and participating in avant garde galleries both in Southern California, where the term "hard edge painting" was first coined, and in San Francisco where abstract expressionism held sway in the late '50s.

According to critic Clement Greenberg (not a favorite of Hopps), 1962 marked a breakwater in modern art. That was also the year Hopps was hired as a curator by the Pasadena Museum, and arranged what was probably the first museum show in the US for Pop Art as a movement. Entitled "The New Painting of Common Objects," it contained work by Lichtenstein, Dine, Warhol, Ruscha, Goode and Thiebaud, some of whom had not yet had gallery showings.

Just one year later, in 1963, now as Director of the Pasadena Museum, Hopps mounted the first US retrospective exhibition of Marcel Duchamp's work. A truly remarkable occurrence mainly because it had not taken place years ago at an established museum. Duchamp had been a legendary figure during the first half of the 20th century, and although he produced nothing which could be called "art" since 1923, has probably had more influence on vanguard artists of the last two decades than any other artists. Duchamp challenged the purely retinal art, which had been ascendent since Impressionism, he assaulted the commercialization of art, and led a successful charge on the traditions of high art and conventional artists. For example, with his "Readymades" (found objects) he endowed ordinary manufactured things with the dignity of being objects of art, simply by saying that's what they were and signing them. Duchamp is, of course, master to conceptual artists, but he also served as an inspiration for Pop Art, he ex-

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FILMS Marjoe

JOEL E. SIEGEL

IN *The Canterbury Tales*, Chaucer created the archetypal crooked evangelist, a lavishly gifted con-man who preys upon the poor and wretched by preaching hell and brimstone sermons and then selling sham redemptive relics. The Pardoner freely admits to his fellow Canterbury pilgrims that he is a charlatan, then amuses them by performing one of his most successful sermons, a spellbinding cautionary fable about the way

and theatrically compelling movie subject. As a result, *Marjoe* is an entertaining movie that goes down very easily and pleasantly. Too easily, I'm afraid, because, upon reflection, one comes to suspect that the film, like its attractive subject, is something of a con.

The movie opens with fascinating footage of four-year-old Marjoe, the child Pentecostal evangelist whose spiels were beaten into him by his mother, giving puppetlike rote sermons and performance marriages. Then we are shown Marjoe today, 28 years old, instructing a film crew how to shoot the footage that we are about to see. It seems that Marjoe is about to make one final money-grubbing preaching tour which will be secretly filmed as part of his expose of the evangelist racket.

Even this early in *Marjoe*, one begins to doubt the validity of the film's method. What kind of cinema-verite filmmaking attempts to determine in advance what events will be shown and what the point of view will be? Surely, any-

body can take a camera and shoot footage which will support any predetermined point-of-view, but isn't this a technique of fiction filmmaking and not of factual reportage? The reason why Frederick Wiseman (*High School*, *Hospital*, *Law and Order*) is our best documentary filmmaker is precisely because he discovers the meanings of his films during shooting and not in advance. In *Marjoe* the subject of the film is calling all the shots, a method which pretty well precludes the revelation of truth.

Marjoe's Mick Jaggerish tent performances are rather good, although we are shown a bit too much of them, probably in an attempt to pad out the film to feature length. Intercut with these sequences are shots of Marjoe after the tour has ended, confessing his sins to the camera, hanging out with trendy types, clowning in the country with his dog and dingbat girlfriend and so on. While all of this is diverting enough, it's almost never convincing. We are never shown any-

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greed leads to death. When the sermon ends, the Pardoner tries to sell the pilgrims his chicken-bone charms - whether in jest or as a final shot at making a buck, Chaucer never specifies - and nearly gets knocked senseless for his impudence.

Marjoe, a quasi-documentary by Howard Smith (now-mongering "Scenes" columnist for the *Village Voice*) and Sarah Kernochan, offers a contemporary version of the Pardoner. Marjoe Gortner, the sham revivalist whose 'confessions' comprise the text of the film, is an interesting

ROCK Python Lee Jackson

GREG SHAW

YOU probably heard it once or twice on the radio: "Hey, it's a new Rod Stewart single," then shook your head in bafflement when the deejam announced it as Python Lee Jackson.

Who? It was a question often enough to damage sales, and the record never entered the Top 50. I thought it was a fine single, Rod at his best with an unfamiliar band that could hold its own with Procol Harum, and Jeff Beck group, and other English heavies of a couple of years ago.

How it all came about is a matter not even hinted at by the record company and still somewhat confusing to me.

Rod, I know, did a lot of bumming around between gigs with Steampacket, Jeff Beck and

the Faces. He did some singles on Columbia, Decca and Immediate. This material most likely dates from 1970, for it was in November of that year that "In a Broken Dream" was originally issued in England as one of the first releases on Miki Dallan's Youngblood label. Dallan was a respected and brilliant producer, as well as a recording artist in his own right, and his production work with Python Lee Jackson leaves little to be desired.

Python Lee Jackson is an Australian group with a long history. They dominated Australia's equivalent of the British R&B scene in 1964-5, and were known for their lead singer, a blind cripple named Jeff St. John who danced without the use of his legs on a stool in front of the band while singing in a way that never failed to tear up the crowds. The group moved to England without him in 1966, expecting to make it big, but they didn't. By 1970 they had undergone some changes, picking up Tony Cahill from the Easybeats and Gary Doyle from Brian Auger's Trinity. Then somehow, Rod Stewart decided to cut three songs with them.

Without that break it's unlikely this album would ever have been issued. I have no way of knowing, but I suspect the material on *I'm a*

(Please turn to page 12)



RICHARD PAUL

MARGARET CROSSGROVE



ROBERT LEHMERT

f-stop

TWO TEACHERS OF PHOTOGRAPHY, one of them Gazette Photo Editor Roland Freeman, are exhibiting, with their students, a collection of 100 pictures Oct. 1-Nov. 13 at the National Collection of the Fine Arts. The show, "Countryside/Inner City" contrasts contemporary photographs of Vermont, its people and environment, with pictures of the urban scene.

Freeman taught a course in documentary photography last spring at George Washington University. The other teacher involved is Jeff Weiss who teaches at Goddard College in Plainfield, Vt. The photos on this page were taken by students of Freeman. We'll run more from the collection in the next issue.

perimented with films, "Happenings," "Environments," and in a magazine cover design done for *Cahier D'Art* in 1936, anticipated by more than 20 years the optical art of Louis and Noland. Duchamp had not had a serious US museum exhibition until Nobody Hopps mounted a show in Nowhere Pasadena. The irony appealed to Duchamp enormously.

In 1965, as Director of the US Exhibition for the VIII Sao Paulo Biennial, Walter Hopps gave the world a first glimpse of the American avant garde, including Frank Stella and Barnett Newman, for whom this was a first significant exposure.

Hopps was first in bringing attention to any number of other now famous artists, including the "second wave" of Washington artists following Louis and Noland, among whom he considers Gilliam, Krebs and McGowin the strongest. In this, as in some of his other judgments, Hopps has considerable opposition. But whether one agrees with his choices or loathes them, one can't help but be impressed by his willow stick wizardry, his eclecticism and openness.

How does one account for his ability to find talent like a divining rod dipping towards water? Hopps sees the world and each person in it ("reality is the human being") as infinitely complex, and remembers in all its detailed complexities anything in which he has ever taken an interest. He can visually recall every show, every work of art he has seen over the last ten and more years. As a science student he "was trained to ignore nothing." Equally important, he ignores no one, at least not people he likes. The hallmark of his success as a museum director, especially at the Washington Gallery of Modern Art (WGMA), has been his accessibility. "I don't like hierarchical relationships," he says. Their lack at the WGMA is one reason his directorship there from 1967 to 1969 was more successful than his subsequent stewardship of the Corcoran, into which the WGMA, later called the Corcoran Dupont Center was absorbed.

The anti-elitism and attempt to attract the black, young and alienated into museums, which made the WGMA unique, have now been adopted, or at least given lip service, by most urban museums in their attempt to survive in cities which are becoming increasingly black and poor. Hopps not only opened the WGMA to blacks and the alienated generally, but is one of the handful of whites who gained the trust of blacks. He is in tune. At the WGMA he literally turned the house over to Lloyd McNeill in 1968 to do with as he wished. The result was a mixed media spectacle of jazz, light, dance and sculpture. Hopps brought to the WGMA a visual statement of the Watts Riots called "66 Signs of Neon," works made by students of the Watts Workshop. He helped sustain Peggy Cooper's Workshop for Careers in the Arts in its infancy by giving the project an exhibition the summer of '68 when it originated.

Among points made by Hopps at the WGMA was that money can be raised and fed back into the local community of artists through outright grants. He raised some \$40,000 for such purposes and is convinced that the Corcoran's chronic pleas of insolvency are excuses for mis-arranging its priorities.

Hopps feels regionalism has a valuable place in American art. Although he promoted such Washington realists as Joe Shannon, when realism was as fashionable as fascism, he believes Washington's contributions to recent art have been primarily two-fold: "beauty-seeking, pleasure-producing" color painting and its derivatives, which have received due acknowledgment; and the work of black Washington artists, which is so "rich in pagentry" and has been almost totally ignored. "You can't imagine how much black art there is in this city that gets no audience," he says. "Or how many trustees of the Corcoran will say 'nigger,' No, I'm sorry, they'll say 'darkie,' when they're being polite." Hopps also sees a dilemma in the fact that to some blacks a museum like the Museum of African Art can't be black enough. "As long as people like Topper Carew don't dig it, what are you going to do?"

Here are some Hoppsian suggestions for democratizing our art institutions and bringing to attention the art of non-"in" blacks: 1). We need different types of museums to serve different purposes, among them community museums like the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum. But, such facilities should not be permitted to institutionalize ghettos by being second rate because they are underendowed by the parent institution. Bring in money free of strings. He is convinced it exists. 2). There must be opportunities at the grass roots level (as was provided by the WGMA) to exhibit the spectacular art being made by blacks about which white Washington is virtually ignorant. 3). The Corcoran

ARTHUR MILLER'S NEW PLAY

A new play by Arthur Miller, "Creation of the World and Other Business," will be part of a performance-discussion series sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates at the Kennedy Center. Miller will be on hand to discuss his work on Oct. 25. Series subscribers will attend five performances beginning Oct. 18. Info: 381-5911.

PAUL HILL CHORALE OPENS

The Paul Hill Chorale will begin its new season Oct. 20 at the Kennedy Center with an all-Brahms evening, starring Gorgio Tozzi. Season subscriptions can be purchased for performances that include five choral presentations and two major concerts. There will also be three chamber recitals. Info: 333-4273.

ORGAN MUSIC

At St. John's Church, Lafayette Square: Albert Russell on Oct. 4 and J. Franklin Clark on Sept. 27. Both at 12:10 p.m. Free.

"THE HAND AND THE SPIRIT"

"The Hand and the Spirit" at the National Collection of Fine Arts through September 29, exhibits the religious impulse in 'high' and 'naive' American art from 1700 to 1900. The catalogue contains an important essay by director Joshua Taylor, which constitutes the first extensive publication on American religious art.

CREATIVE CRAFTS EXHIBITION

The 1972 Creative Crafts Exhibitions, sponsored by the National Capital Creative Crafts Council, will be on exhibit from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. through Oct. 5 at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. art gallery, 17th & NY Ave. NW. Many of the items are for sale.

PHOTO SHOW

Fifteen young photographers from the Washington-Baltimore area are showing their work at the University of Maryland through Oct. 15. Info: 454-2717

ANTIGONE IN SIGN LANGUAGE

Students of Gallaudet, the world's only liberal arts college for the deaf, will present *Antigone* by Gilbert Eastman, Nov. 10, 11, 17 and 18.

School, which was originally chartered to be free, should again be, which would transform it from a predominantly suburban into a school for the urban poor. 4). Trustees of the Corcoran should be elected by the paying membership.

In short, Hopps would agree with Edward P. Morgan that "What this country needs is some holes punched in its institutions to ventilate their stuffiness. Institutions created to serve the public - schools, the police, welfare, government itself - have become self-serving bureaucratic monsters, choking the citizen with arrogance and red tape." The Corcoran is no exception, and a divorce between that institution and Hopps was inevitable.

If he had his own museum, how would Hopps function in it? "I want to be as close as possible to artists, to follow their lead. A good museum director is like a conductor, not that you want to be like Leonard Bernstein. You might want to be like Leopold Stokowsky. You're conducting, bringing art to life in the public domain. In a way art exists regardless of whether it's seen, but in a way it doesn't. A lot of the art sitting in Howard Mehrling's studio (which was twice scheduled for exhibition at the Corcoran and twice scrubbed) doesn't exist until it's exhibited."

What does Hopps foresee for the arts in the near future? He expects a "broad groundswell of documentary work, the kind of art that documents real experience" to be shown in the next few months. (It already is.) Hopps does not believe in a mainstream or linear development of art movements following one another. He regards art instead as a "concurrent part of everything else going on," and sees a parallel between what is happening in art and literature. Heming-



Talking of Michelangelo, 655 C SE, will show the works of Chris Meyer, a Capitol Hill artist, and sculptured pottery by Berne and Herb Israel beginning Oct. 1. Info: 546-6001. Photo by Don Moore.

ART SHOWS

Virginia Greenleaf Koch at the Studio Gallery through Sept. 30. . . . Thomas Rooney at the Textile Museum. . . . Ivan Valtchev at the Franz Bader through Sept. 30. Gordon Riggle, David Staton and David Stephens at the Corcoran through Oct. 15. . . . Chris Meyer and Herb Israel at Talking of Michelangelo Oct. 1-21. . . . Hilda Thorpe at the Jefferson Place through Oct. 7. . . . Larry Stark and Lois Rheingold at the Fendrick.

DRAMA

"Total Eclipse," a British play about Verlaine and Rimbaud, at the Folger, Oct. 17-Nov. 12. 546-1222. . . . "Spread Eagle Papers," is the name of the seventh annual musical revue which has opened at the Washington Theatre Club. . . . "Godspell" still at Fords. 347-6260. . . . "Jump for the Sun" at the Theater Lobby. 739-3501. "Senior Prom" at the O Street Theater Club. 234-4949. . . . "I am a Woman" at Arena Stage through Oct. 7. . . . "Five on the Black Hand Side," a comedy about middle-class Harlem family life at the Black American Theater. . . . "A Tenth of an Inch Makes a Difference," Oct. 12-Nov. 19, at the Back Alley.

way and the novel have been replaced by historical documentation, and expository analyses, and in art a similar phenomenon is occurring, as evidenced in part by the New Realism. "This is one of the reasons I included photography in this summer's Venice Biennale" (which he organized under the auspices of the National Collection of Fine Arts).

"Watch out for Ben," says Hopps. "Ben" is a Frenchman who works in a calligraphic style reminiscent of Miro with a joyousness and abandon absent since crazy Yves Tinguely stopped constructing his non-functioning, self-destructing machines.

Finally, Hopps sees "the generation of Young Turk critics (including such as Michael Fried and Barbara Rose) becoming middle-aged and conservative. "God save it. It breaks my heart," he says.

FRIDAY 13th DANCE to bring good luck to the McGovern-Shriver ticket and Hurricane Agnes Flood Victims, Friday, October 13, at Colonial Room, 2300 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Md., at \$6 per person. Set-ups only provided--BYOB. "Stitch in Time" will play. Order tickets from Committee of One for McGovern & Flood Victims, Doris M. Tennyson, 1915 Locust Grove Road, Silver Spring, Md. 20910; 585-8317, 6-9.

DANCE Washington's new dance scene

SALLY CROWELL

DURING the last five years dance has come into its own in Washington and has taken its rightful place as a meaningful and enjoyable performing art. Thanks to the support of the National Endowment for the Arts, The Washington Performing Arts Society and the Modern Dance Council of Washington there has been a reawakening in dance and extensive programs are being presented in cooperation with the Kennedy Center and Wolf Trap Farm as well as area schools. At present university, community, semi-professional and professional dance organizations flourish. Ten years ago this wasn't true.

George Washington University now offers a degree in dance in education. Federal City College, American University, Howard University and Gallaudet College all offer programs in dance. Community organizations such as the New Thing Art and Architecture Center, churches, schools and mental hospitals are using movement as cultural, spiritual, educational and therapeutic extensions of their work; and small groups such as The Washington Dancers in Repertory, The Washington Dance Theatre, the Lou Tupler Dance Company as well as groups affiliated with other organizations are all active in attempting to fill the need for more dance throughout the city. Also, due to the interest in or the influence of the techniques of modern dance, a new kind of movement has made its way into such musical presentations as the Black American Theater's production of *Jesus Christ, Lawd Today!*, Gallaudet's *Under Milkwood*, Howard University's *Unfinished Song*, Ford Theater's *Godspell*, and Leonard Bernstein's *Mass*. This new "movement" functions much differently from the standard dance selections exhibited in the traditional musical comedy of Broadway. It is a much more integral part of the total intention of the play; hence, more vital.

One of the groups interested in the quality of dance presented, and instrumental in working hard to bring dance into focus in the area has been the Modern Dance Council of Washington, a once small group of dance enthusiasts who has seen its membership grow to over 300. This year marks the organization's 20th anniversary and



TIM WENGERD and Linda C. Smith of the University of Utah's Repertory Dance Theatre, which will perform and teach at the Kennedy Center in October. Photo by John Brandon

the Council's president Seda Gelenian, is pleased to note that dance is in good shape in Washington. On December 3rd the group will honor its founding members with a reception and new dance composition especially commissioned for the occasion.

Among the many services offered to the public by this energetic group will be Dance Scholarship Classes for Children on Saturdays at Federal City College (593-7202); A workshop in Methods and Materials of Teaching Dance for teachers of related fields (578-4835); Monthly Work Sessions in Dance (543-2081); a concert featuring the compositions of Washington choreographers (593-7202); and the sponsorship of the residency touring companies in affiliation with the National Endowment for the Arts and The Wash-

ington Performing Arts Society. This year, performing at the Kennedy Center and teaching Master Classes in technique, improvisation, composition, lighting design, costuming and acting will be the Utah Repertory Dance Theatre in October, the Eleo Pomare Dance Company in December; the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre in January, The Paul Taylor Dance Company in February and Alwin Nikolais and Murray Lewis in March (727-2057).

This 20th anniversary year promises to be an exciting one for the dancers and those appreciative of dance in Washington. For more information regarding the activities of the Council write to 7600 Whittier Boulevard, Bethesda, Maryland 20034.

FILMS CONT'D

thing of significance about the people who flock to Marjoe's revival meetings; such questions as who they are, where they come from, what they hope to gain are left unanswered. All we are shown is their absorption in Marjoe and a few compelling but unexplored phenomena, such as fainting spells following the laying on of hands and trances with people talking in tongues. Our curiosity is whetted but never satisfied. Because we are told so little, we can't be sure whether to trust the footage we are shown and, since the whole farewell tour is a movie-setup to start with, we can't be positive that the freaking-out audience members aren't plants. I have heard, on fairly good authority, that several "miracles" did take place during the shootings - healings, cripples walking and that sort of thing - which the filmmakers cut out, fearing that nobody would believe them. Maybe not, but aren't these "miracles" much more important and interesting than the rather mundane confessions of a small-scale, rip-off artist?

Near the end of the film, Marjoe says he now wants to become an actor or a rock star. Obviously, he can't go back to evangelism. Marjoe is clearly intended as his ticket of passage from the con of revivalism to the more lucrative super-con of superstardom. He has a fairly good chance of making it. He's got the right kind of face - like Peter Bonerz in profile and alarming like Viva head-on. Christ knows, he's shrewd enough to succeed. Still, Marjoe may be just a bit too calculating and opportunistic to win great popular celebrity. Marjoe can't quite conceal the fact that, beneath the charm, there's a trained-from-birth, hard-eyed little hustler at work.

I can't object too strongly to the rock-star treatment accorded him in the film, or to

the poolside "beefcake" shots cleverly inserted into the action as promotion for Marjoe's forthcoming show-biz efforts. What bothers me is his callous exploitation of both his old followers and his new ones. He is wholly unaffected by the trust and hunger of his former audiences, apparently oblivious to the needs and fears of these simple, suffering persons who hope to find in him some sign that the pain of their lives won't go unnoticed and unredeemed. His new pals - spaced-out, giggling East Village girls, long-haired, show-biz promoters - are also given what they want by Marjoe: a hip breeziness, casual irreverence and speech literally peppered with code words like "wow" and "beautiful" and "trip." Clearly, Marjoe will be whatever he's expected to be, for a price.

There's only one love scene in the movie and it's not the closing one with the dippy girlfriend in which his affection seems to be the

most feigned thing in the picture. I'm referring to the scene in which Marjoe, shirtless, sits on the bed of his motel room and lovingly counts the money brought in by the evening's revival meeting. Dealing out greenbacks in a poetic half-light, Marjoe is seen whole for the first and, I suspect, only time in the movie.

Since Marjoe was released last month, Gortner hasn't wasted a minute. He's appeared on all of the talk shows, both national and local. Already, he's a huge success on the hip and radical chic party circuits in New York and he's appeared at a California rock concert with Leon Russell. This week's Variety reports that he's cut his first record album and is planning a twenty-city tour with a show called Marjoe: The Joy Crusade. When Chaucer's Pardoner went too far by trying to cash in on his confessions of charlatanry, he was punched-up and ostracized. But, hell, that was the Middle Ages.

ROCK CONT'D

Broken Dream (GNP Crescendo 2066) was all recorded at the same time as the Stewart sessions, and has languished in the can the past two years only to be rescued by the title son's rediscovery. The playing on the Stewart cuts is more tightly structured and dramatic, and the contrasting looseness of the other songs might be as much a consequence of passing time as of a possible reduction in pressure when Stewart wasn't singing.

What does it matter, anyway? People will buy this for Rod Stewart, even though he sings only three numbers. Rod's voice is a controlled

cry of pain matched perfectly by the poignant wailing of guitar and organ. David Montgomery, one of the three surviving Python Lee Jackson originals, is a fine drummer almost in a class with Mickey Waller, and on the whole I think that if Stewart had stuck with this group instead of joining the Small Faces, the results would have compared favorably.

Now for Python Lee Jackson. They're good. Like the Move's recent "California Man" single, "Boogie Woogie Joe" is a rocker in the Jerry Lee Lewis vein, and it's handled nicely, without pretense or overkill. "Turn the Music Down" uses some Chuck Berry changes to make a statement about growing up with rock & roll, and it too is a success. The other originals remind me alternately of Elton John, Leon Russell, and various other currently popular makers of pleasant, nondescript rock music.

WHAT'S HAPPENING

DRUG PRICES

There will be a hearing before the City Council on Oct. 10 at 10 a.m. on a proposal to require drug stores to post the prices of drugs.

MINORITY EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

Government Employees United Against Racial Discrimination, in conjunction with the Washington Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, is holding legal training sessions for minority employees. The training sessions will prepare employees to represent others in both adverse actions and affirmative complaints. Minority employees wishing to participate should contact the leader of the task force against racial discrimination in their agency or call Carolyn Miller, at GUARD, 265-8200.

NURSING HOME REGULATION

The City Council will hold a hearing on nursing home regulations on Oct. 24 at 10 a.m. in room 500 of the District Building.

WASHINGTON COMMUNITY VIDEO CENTER OPENS

A new group, the Washington Community Video Center, which has been organized by members of the Community Video Center at Federal City College announces the founding of a Cable Television Resource Office to inform citizens and community organizations about cable TV in DC; A survival Information Network to develop videomedia in the areas of health, nutrition, legal services, sanitation, consumer affairs, and to make this information available through video access centers in clinics, waiting rooms, schools, libraries, and other public institutions; Research on Television which will produce a videodocument about the unexplored potential of television for the distribution of social information services; and a training and production service to provide professional expertise in video production for community people.

In addition the group is working closely with community groups to help plan for their communications needs. The WCVD also plans to edit an issue of Radical Software on communications in the 70's and to distribute a newsletter every three months to community organizations as a public information service.

If interested in being on their mailing list write: Washington Community Video Center, Box 3157, DC 20010 or call ST3-2903.

SMITHSONIAN SHOWS WHITNEY FILM SERIES

The Smithsonian Resident Associates are sponsoring the Whitney Museum of American Art's New American Filmmakers Series beginning October 9 through December. The films will be shown on Sundays at 5:30 p.m. in the National Museum of History and Technology and repeated on Tuesdays at 7 and 9 p.m. in the

Baird Auditorium of the Natural History Museum.

Tickets for the series can be purchased as a series through the Smithsonian Resident Associates Office, Smithsonian Institution, DC 20560. The 10-program ticket costs \$6 for members; \$10 for non-members and \$8 for students with identification. Tickets for single screenings will be on sale as available at the auditorium a half-hour before the showing. Single tickets for members are \$.75; non-members, \$1.25; and students, \$1. Info: 381-5157.

CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR DEAF ADULTS

Gallaudet College is offering 20 courses in adult education for persons in the Washington area who, because of their handicap, are unable to benefit to the fullest extent from community adult education courses. Instructors will be both deaf and hearing, with interpreters provided for those hearing instructors who do not communicate in the language of signs.

Among the course topics offered are Consumer Protection, Meals in Minutes, Upholstering, TTY Repair, Driver Training and Slimastics. Fees for most courses are \$10 or less and the length of each course ranges from one two-hour session to two two-hour sessions a week for 12 weeks. For information call 202-447-0575 or write The Center for Continuing Education, Gallaudet College, 7th & Florida Ave., NE, DC 20002.

"WOMEN AT WORK" LUNCHEON LECTURES

Beginning October 5th at noon the Smithsonian Resident Associates will sponsor a series of luncheon talks on the work of women. Speakers include a social psychologist, an author and an art curator. The series fee, including lunch is \$25 for members, \$30 for non-members. Info: 381-5157.

SMITHSONIAN CLASSES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE BEGIN

Smithsonian classes for young people and adults begin on October 2nd at 6:30 p.m. There will be lecture classes, crafts classes, photography and a variety of classes for children 7 to 13 in the arts and sciences. These will be held on Saturdays. Info: 381-5157.

(Please turn to page 14)

Action Guide

LISTED below are some of the organizations involved in issues discussed in this issue of the Gazette:

BOLLING SITE DEVELOPMENT

Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Association
1225 K NW, DC 20005 737-3700
Southeast House
2263 Mt. View Place SE 20020
582-7700

BOARD OF ELECTIONS VS. SOCIALIST WORKERS

Socialist Workers Party
746 9th NW (2nd floor), DC 20001
783-2363

Board of Elections
District Building, 14th & E NW, DC 20004
347-0488

THE MALL FREEWAY

Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis
Box 4529, DC 20017
LA 6-4592

Washington Ecology Center
2000 P NW, DC 20036
833-1778

Metropolitan Washington Coalition for Clean Air
1714 Mass. Ave. NW, DC 20036
785-2444

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE PLAN

Metropolitan Washington Planning & Housing Association
1225 K NW, DC 20005
737-3700

Don't Tear It Down
Box 14043, DC 20044
265-9515

POLITICAL CALENDAR

OCT. 3: Candidates Forum, Capitol Hill Washington City Church of the Brethren, 4th & N.C. Ave. SE. 8 p.m.

OCT. 3: Candidates Forum, Palisades Citizens Assn. 9:30 p.m.

OCT. 4: Candidates Forum, ADA membership meeting. Room 410, District Bldg. 8 a.m.

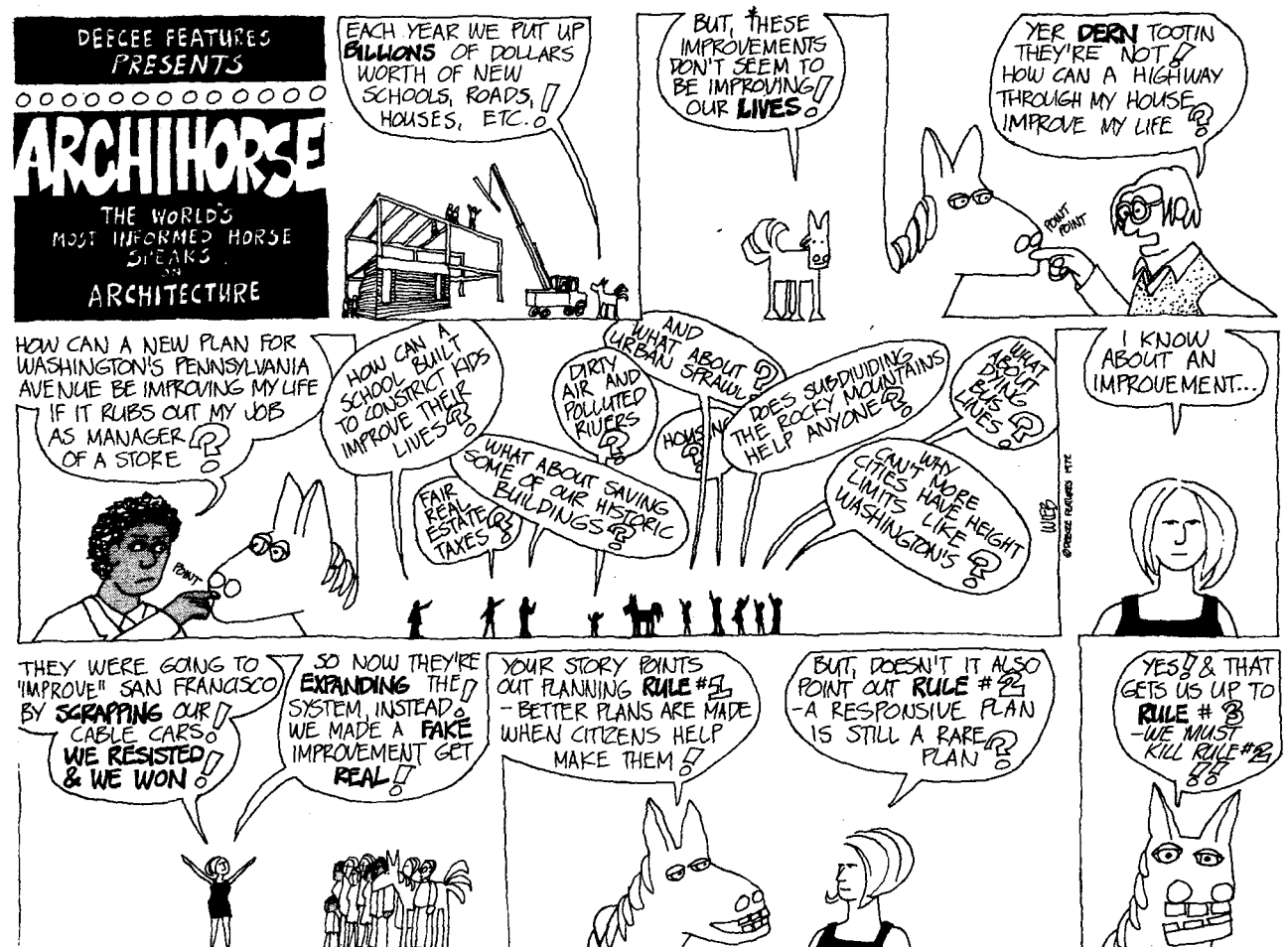
OCT. 6: Candidates Forum, Federal City College.

OCT. 20: Candidates Forum, Washington Ethical Society, 7750 16th NW. 8 p.m.

OCT. 22: Candidates Forum. WTOP-TV. Noon.

OCT. 29: Benefit at Washington Theatre Club for D.C. Statehood Party. Tickets: \$8 single, \$7.50 for two or more. Send check to Cassell for Congress, P.O. Box 7379, DC 20044.

NOV. 3: Candidates Forum. WETA. 8 p.m.



EDITOR: JEAN LEWTON

COMMUNITY REPORT

CAPITOL EAST

JAZZ CONCERT SERIES AT FRIENDSHIP HOUSE

October 6 will see the first in a series of jazz concerts sponsored by Friendship House in conjunction with the Left Bank Jazz Society. On that date Kevin Toney & Kaleidoscope will perform at Friendship House, 619 D Street, SE at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$1.50 each and may be purchased prior to the concert at Friendship House or at the door. Seats are limited, so early purchase of tickets is recommended. For more information call Ginnv Scharfenberg, 547-8880 or 547-8213 (evenings).

CLOTHING NEEDED

The Ellen Wilson Community Center's clothing bank has served well over 300 families in the past six months. Director Jim Beale says that clothes and shoes still are desperately needed. It is easier on staff if donors can deliver clothes to the center at 727 7th Street, SE, unless donors live in the Friendship House vicinity of Capitol Hill. Usable, clean clothes of all sizes are welcome. Call 547-8880 for pick-up information.

ANYONE GOT A ROWBOAT?

The Friendship House Child Development Center is in the midst of renovating its playground area, with the help of a foundation grant. Director Gloria Glover is on the lookout for an old (but not dangerous) row boat to put in the play area. If anyone has a suggestion on how to get one, or happens to have an unused one hanging around the back yard call Ms. Glover at 547-8880. Other ideas are also appreciated.

MINISTER UNDER FIRE

Activist minister Jesse Anderson, a former candidate for the school board from Ward Six and past director of the Southeast Enrichment Center on 8th Street, SE is under attack from members of the Church of the Redeemer in NE.

Shortly after he was defeated in the school board election, Anderson became a GS 14 member of Walter Washington's staff and at the same time became the full-time pastor of the church. The Presbyterian administrative board is now insisting the Episcopalian either work full time as a minister or resign. Anderson is not the first DC minister to find himself in trouble for failing to devote all of their time to the church while receiving a full-time salary.

IVIS GET-TOGETHER ON CAPITOL HILL

Capitol Hill and Southwest residents interested in international relations are invited to attend a coffee hour to learn about volunteer opportunities with the International Visitors Service Council (IVIS) on Sept. 28 at 8 p.m. at the John Hogan home, 213 11th Street, SE. "Entertaining Visitors from Japan" will be the topic of discussion. In addition chairmen of various committees will outline the work of IVIS volunteers who help foreign visitors make the most of their visit to Washington. For further info: call 347-4554.

THE HIGH COST OF JUSTICE

The court case which forced the District of Columbia Zoning Commission to adopt procedures in accordance with the DC Administrative Procedures Act, including among other things — right to cross-examine was initiated by the Capitol Hill Restoration Society, the Capitol Hill Action Group and several Capitol Hill residents to attempt to halt the building of a high-rise office and commercial building at 14th and Pennsylvania, SE.

Although the new procedures are adopted and affect every zoning case in the city, the high-rise case has not yet been rescheduled for a new hearing on the merits. But as Larry Monaco, former president of the Restoration Society and initiator of the suit points out, the continuing battle does not come cheaply.

Legal fees and expenses for the original case came to \$11,126.79. Of this amount \$2,695.74 still remains to be paid. Now,

ZONING HEARINGS

THE BOARD of Zoning Adjustment meets on October 2 at 9 a.m. in the City Council Chambers to hear the following zoning appeal:

11192. Appeal of Marjorie Webster Junior College for permission to amend campus plan at 17th and Kalmia Rd., NW.

11080. Application of Lutheran Council in the U.S.A. on behalf of Antioch College for permission to approve campus plan for Antioch College at 2633 16th Street, NW, lot 32, Sq. 2574; 1626 Crescent Pl, NW, lot 808, Sq. 2568; 1716 N. Hamp. Ave., NW, lot 59, Sq. 153; 1701 N. Hamp. Ave., NW, lots 25 and 21, Sq. 154; 2126 R St., NW, lot 13, Sq. 2513; and 1145 19th St., NW, Sq. 140.

through an arrangement with the "Committee of 100 on the Federal City," tax deductible contributions may be made to pay the amount due and to cover expenses that may be incurred if further litigation is needed to protect the residential nature of the Hill. Checks should be made payable to "Committee of 100 on the Federal City with a notation "Capitol Hill" in the lower left hand corner of the face of the check. Checks should be mailed to Ms. Herbert Peck Fales, Treasurer, Committee of 100 on the Federal City, 80 Kalorama Circle, NW, DC 20008.

SENATE EXPANDS ON CAPITOL HILL

With only 16 nay votes out of 72 votes cast the Senate voted a total of \$53.5 million

for an addition to the new Senate Office Building, a new parking garage and acquisition of the old Providence Hospital site for a page school dormitory. The measure must now be approved by the House. Just what the city needs to improve its tax base.

LOCK THE DOOR, THEY'RE COMING IN THE WINDOW

While nothing was coming in the windows, the audience who had come to hear James Banks, District housing officer attempt to explain away the overwhelming deficiencies in public housing, decided to lock the doors to keep him from leaving.

The audience at Holy Comforter-St. Cyprian Church on East Capitol Street maintained that locking Banks in was the only way they could get the National Capitol Housing Administration to listen to them. Banks presumably is safely back in his office by now.

CAPITOL EAST LOSES LEADER

Residents of Capitol East were saddened by the recent death of Mabel M. Taylor, 60. Ms. Taylor who lived on C Street, SE was a well-known community activist serving as chairman of the tenant council and senior citizens association of the Kentucky Court housing complex, a board member of the Neighborhood Legal Services Program and a long-time member and officer of the Friendship House board of directors. In addition, Ms. Taylor was a member of the Cornerstone Baptist Church in Christ where she was minister of music, assistant Sunday school superintendent and Missionary Circle secretary.

DC LAUNCHES VD CAMPAIGN

The District has begun a campaign to overcome public apathy regarding the seriousness of an ever-growing VD epidemic and to educate all, especially youth and women, in prevention, symptoms and treatment. and to provide expanded facilities for screening and treatment of VD during the week of October 8-14th.

The campaign called "Free Metro D.C. of VD" is a joint community-government effort. Federal and private grants to the DC Department of Human Resources and the Medical Society of DC are helping in the effort. A VD Hotline has been set up and is manned by young people. The number is VD2-7000.

HAPPENINGS CONT'D

D.C. BEAUTIFICATION

The District Office of Community Beautification offers free grass seed, Kentucky-31 Fescue, to neighborhood groups desiring to improve the appearance of their tree spaces (the area between curb and sidewalk). The seed is available until October 15th. If interested call the Office of Community Beautification on 629-2047 or 629-2931 for additional information about the program.

ECTC RESUMES WEEKLY MEETINGS

With the push for construction of Washington's own Lincoln Tunnel and other freeway developments in the making, the Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis, the long-time leader of the anti-freeway struggle here, has resumed weekly meetings. The meetings are being held on Thursdays beginning at 8 p.m. in the downstairs hall of St. Anthony's Church, 12th NE between Lawrence and Monroe.

REGIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE

There will be a regional peace conference on Sept. 30, beginning at noon at the Union Methodist Church, 814 20th NW. Info: 293-3855.

NEW TIN DRUM COMING OUT

The Washington Area Free University will be publishing its fall catalog, "The Tin Drum" during the first part of October. WAFU wishes to hear from anyone interested in giving a course or conducting an activity. There are no qualifications for teaching and the course proposal will be printed as written.

WAFU strives to be a community forum. There are no charges for courses. WAFU pays no salaries and survives on donations. For info: 387-5437 or write 1724 20th St, NW.



"WELL, WHAT DO YOU EXPECT FROM A SUBSTANDARD SCHOOL IN THE GHETTO?"

FEDERAL CONT'D

union for federal workers and thus weakening the position of federal unionists. Griner declined to name the persons who he said were trying to destroy the federation.)

Many delegates believed that Griner forced adjournment Thursday evening so that the matter of dues increase could be carried over to the final day of the convention when many would be leaving for home. The matter of the dues increase was carried over to Friday but defeated resoundingly for the third time.

As the convention progressed the delegates became more and more fed up with the heavy-

handed tactics of the national officers. Angry delegates prevented the leadership from extending terms of national officers to four years. And they criticized Griner for the "baloney" he puts in the union newspaper, and they ordered the paper cut back from a bi-weekly to a monthly.

There was little time at the convention to consider matters union members wanted to take up. Many resolutions presented by locals were not considered.

Hundreds of delegates to the Hollywood convention had enough of Griner's dictatorial tactics before the convention was over. But most of them have no effective means of communication after they return home. Griner's newspaper, the Standard, tells union members only what Griner wants them to know. It doesn't tell them what they need to know to build a strong union

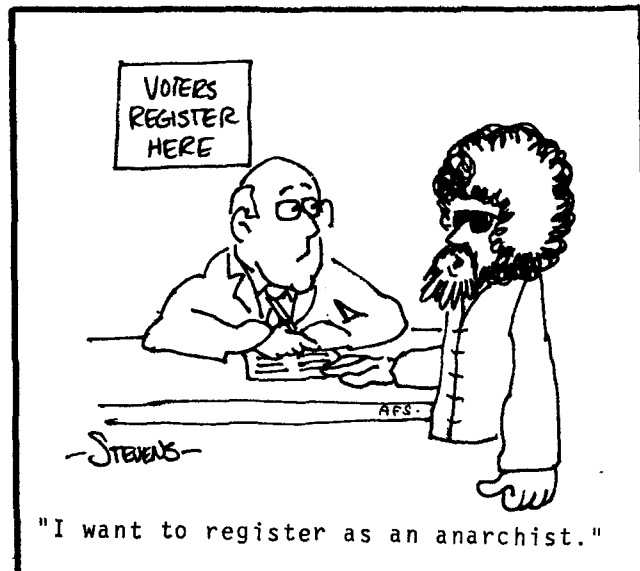
or to get what they want. The paper simply tries to impress union members about the great job the national leadership is supposedly doing for them.

Many delegates felt that the most important result of the convention was the national rank-and-file newspaper. Those involved agreed that the paper must contain information about struggles all over the country and be written by the workers involved. The new rank-and-file paper should be an important tool for turning the AFGE into a growing, democratic union.

Persons who want to be put on the mailing list for this paper should send their name and address to Dave Shaw, 3192 Westover Drive, SE Washington, D.C. 20020. AFGE members are invited to submit articles describing the struggles they have been involved in within their locals.

P.S.

A day in the life of Josephine Butler, DC Statehood Party leader and Adams-Morgan activist, will be featured on "Women: Choices and Challenges." The program will be aired by WETA-TV on Oct. 24 at 9 p.m., Oct. 26 at 12:30 p.m. and Oct. 29 at 6 p.m.



J. PAUL GETTY BELIEVES THE RICH are no longer as powerful as they once were. "In the late 19th century, early 20th century," he told reporter Russell Claughton, "the government's annual budget in America was maybe \$1 billion and John D. Rockefeller at that time had possibly \$1 billion. So he had enough to run the U.S. government for one year...Today the amount of money any individual commands...is infinitesimal compared to what governments command... So, if you want to handle money you should be a politician." — AFS

- idea -

Why hasn't someone thought of including a small amount of emetic drug in each sleeping capsule, so that the normal dose would have no adverse effect, but an overdose would produce nausea and vomiting. This simple change could save many lives each year.

Earl H. Mitchell, M. D.

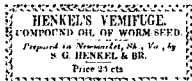
— Addictions Magazine

RECEIVED A LETTER the other day from the Department of Corrections which began: "Dear Neighbor: The District of Columbia Department of Corrections proposes to build a new detention center to replace the outdated and troublesome D.C. Jail. . . . There are many new and exciting features planned for this center. . . ."

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EARTH: LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT. Long lasting vinyl bumperstickers \$1 each, 3/\$2 or whatever you can spare. Self-addressed envelope and/or stamp appreciated. Ecology Action Fund, P.O. Box 2003, Balt. Md. 21203.

MISC

NEEDED BADLY: committed lawyer to work without charge to secure rights of White House Vigil for Peace. Call Bill at 546-8840 or 546-6231.

WANTED: Freestanding wooden kitchen cabinet w/counter that pulls out. 544-8766.

ARENA STAGE needs furnished rooms for actors. Prefer near theater or trans., wkly rates. Kitchen privileges, priv. bath optional. 347-0931, 9:30-6 p.m. weekdays.

FREE KITTY: Spassky needs a good home fast. 7-month old grey & white adolescent with mustache askew. Healthy, playful, people-oriented. Must move soon to make room for new baby in our 1 bedroom, 3-cat apartment. 332-5566, 332-8777.

NEED STUDIO AROUND Capitol Hill. Can pay small rent for garage or basement w/running water. 544-5165.

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